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Wednesday, November 16, 1966
Kartika 25, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. LXI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 16, 1966/ Kartika 25, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindi as Medium of Instruction

+

***303. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress made by the Central Universities in adopting Hindi as a medium of instruction and examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The position with regard to the adoption of Hindi as medium of instruction and examination in the Central Universities is as follows:—

1. *Aligarh Muslim University.*

The University has not adopted Hindi as medium of instruction.

The candidates have the option of answering the examination papers in Hindi for the following examinations:

(i) High School Examination.

(ii) Pre-university Examination in Arts and Commerce (Except Mathematics).

(iii) B. A. Examination in Sanskrit.

(iv) M. A. Examination in Sanskrit.

(v) Muslim Theology.

The question papers for all examinations in Hindi are set and answered in the Hindi language.

2. *Banaras Hindu University.*

With effect from July 1948, Hindi was adopted as an additional medium of instruction in all subjects except English, Modern Indian Languages (excluding Hindi), in the I.A., I. Com., I.Sc., B.A., B.Ed., B.Com., B.Sc. (Pure), A.M.S., and LL.B. examinations. From 1950 onwards Hindi alone is the medium of instruction for students coming from the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Candidates appearing at the Admission, Intermediate and Pre-University examinations in the Faculty of Arts or Science and B.A., B.Ed., M.A., M.Ed., B.Com., B.Sc. (Pure) and Law examinations have the option of answering question papers in Hindi in all the subjects, except English and Classical and Modern Indian Languages (excluding Sankrit and Hindi).

The medium of instruction and examination in the Ayurveda College is Hindi.

3. *University of Delhi.*

In the initial stages option was given by the University to the candidates for the B.A.(Pass), Subsidiary Subjects for B.A. (Hons.) and B.Com. and Qualifying Examinations to write answers to the questions in Hindi in subjects other than English, Mathematics and Modern Indian Languages, comprised in the Faculties

of Arts and Social Sciences.' As a result of this experiment for a number of years, the University later gave the facility of imparting instruction also in Hindi in those subjects only where the University was satisfied that books were available and the Colleges had adequate teaching facilities to impart instruction in Hindi. From last year the candidates for B.A. (Hons.) Examination in History and Sanskrit were also permitted the option to answer question in Hindi.

4. *Visva-Bharati.*

The Visva-Bharati has not adopted Hindi as medium of instruction and examination.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि यद्यपि बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी में 1948 में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया गया था, लेकिन संविधान बनने के पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद भी अलीगढ़ मस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अतिरिक्त किसी और विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी को प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान में हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्देश दिया गया है, उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार कम से कम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विचार से सहमत हूं कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि विशेषकर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाये, लेकिन हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि जितने भी ये विश्वविद्यालय हैं, ये आटोनोमस बौडीज हैं, स्वायतशासन प्राप्त संस्थायें हैं। हम इस ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते रहते हैं। जहां तक विश्वभारती का सम्बन्ध है, वहां हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। वहां पर अधिकांशतः शिक्षा बंगला के द्वारा दी जाती है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ये विश्वविद्यालय आटानोमस बाडीज हैं। क्या वे हमारे संविधान के बाहर आटोनोमस हैं ? जिस किसी संस्था को आटोनोमी दी जाती है, वह हमारे संविधान की परिधि में रह कर दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इन विश्वविद्यालयों को कोई निर्देश दिया है या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही की है कि यदि वे संविधान के निदेशों का पालन नहीं करेंगे, तो उनकी आटोनोमी नहीं रहेगी; यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या स्टेप्स लेने का विचार है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विचार से सहमत हूं कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों को औटोनौमी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे संविधान की सीमाओं से बाहर जायें। उनको अवश्य इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है, इस दिशा मे प्रयत्न जारी है और हमें आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में और भी प्रगति की जायेगी।

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to know whether, in all fairness to the non-Hindi speaking people who are in majority in this country, Government is prepared to set up universities in the respective regions with the regional language as the medium, for example, Tamil in Tamilnad, Malayalam in Kerala, etc.?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: One of the major recommendations of the Education Commission is based on this idea and it is under examination. We hope that a decision will be taken soon.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम स्वीकार कर लिया है, उनके अतिरिक्त इस देश में ऐसे कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार किया है और इस के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिए मुझे सूचना चाहिए ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी माध्यम का एक विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाये और उस का स्थान हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में हो ? क्या सरकार इस दृष्टि से हैदराबाद के हिन्दी महाविद्यालय को आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; यदि हां, तो इन दोनों बातों के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

श्री भगत दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ वर्ष पहले विचार किया गया था और मन्त्रालय इस निश्चय पर पहुंचा था कि अभी पहले हिन्दी माध्यम के कालेज बड़ी संख्या में खोले जायें और जब वे स्थापित हो जायें, तब के बाद विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पर विचार किया जा सकेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस समय ऐसी कितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, जहां छात्रों को इंगलिश मीडियम से संस्कृत एम० ए० पास करना पड़ता है ? क्या अब यह एडविजेबल नहीं होगा कि संस्कृत एम० ए० के लिए हिन्दी मीडियम रखा जाये ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक इन चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, इनमें यह सुविधा दी गई है, लेकिन और विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जानकारी एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बयान सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है, उससे मालम होता है कि इन चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में भिन्न भिन्न नीतियों का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है । बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दी का माध्यम विशेष रूप से प्रचलित है, लेकिन बाकी यूनिवर्सिटीज में यह नहीं हो रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस सम्बन्ध में संविधान में पन्द्रह वर्ष की अवधि निश्चित की गई थी, तो फिर उसके बाद भी इन विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रचलन न करने का क्या कारण है और इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय को क्या अड़चन महसूस हो रही है, जिसके कारण यह गड़बड़ हो रही है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस वक्तव्य को दोबारा पढ़ने की कृपा करेंगे । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में भी हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हो रही है और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ मे भी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हो रही है । मैं स्वयं उससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमे आशा है कि आगे चल कर इस दिशा में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति होगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं बयान को पढ़ कर आया हूं । जिन विषयों के सम्बन्ध मे बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी मे हिन्दी माध्यम की सुविधा दी गई है, वह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय गलतबयानी क्यों करते है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें गलतबयानी नहीं है । इसमें तथ्य दिये गए हैं । हमारा प्रयत्न यह होगा कि इस दिशा में और प्रगति करने की चेष्टा की जाये ।

U.S. Machinery for Fertiliser Corporation of India

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*304. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery supplied by an American firm to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for their Nitro-phosphate plant has been found to be highly defective;

(b) if so, the value of the machinery in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) whether the defective machinery is being replaced free of charge;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the production schedule of the Corporation has suffered due to the supply of the defective machinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The machinery in the nitro-phosphate unit of the factory has been found to be defective.

(b) The total value of the imported machinery in the nitro-phosphate unit is $3.976 million. The cost of defective portion of the machinery cannot be precisely worked out. So far, equipment estimated at $17,000 have been replaced.

(c) and (d). Yes, several items have already been replaced free of cost. The Fertiliser Corporation of India will press for free replacement of such further items for which claims can be established.

(e) The plant was ready for starting in November, 1965. It has not yet achieved the rated capacity. The contractors have time to bring the plant to full production in thirteen months from the date of start-up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में स्पष्ट रूप से यह पूछा गया है :

"the extent to which the production schedule of the Corporation has suffered due to supply of the defective machinery".

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि डिफेक्टिव मशीनरी के कारण हमारे कारखाने के प्रोडक्शन शिडयूल को क्या क्षति पहुंची है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मशीनरी आई है, क्या वह अमरीका से ही डिफेक्टिव आई है या वह रास्ते में खराब हो गई है या इंजीनियर्स की फिटिंग की वजह से खराब हो गई है ।

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding the defects in the machinery, I would say that when the plant was started, we found so many defects; in some places, there were defects in the pumps; in some places there were defects even in the manufacturing; in some places there were defects in the lay-out itself, and in some cases there were sub-standard items also. Some of the things have been replaced.

As regards the question how the production schedule has been affected, that point will come up only later; under the contract they have thirteen months from the starting of the plant to bring it up to full production; that period of 13 months is not yet over according to that clause in the contract and, therefore, we have not assessed it, and even if we have assessed it it is not desirable to give that information.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो यन्त्र और पुर्जे आदि बदले में आयेंगे, उनका मूल्य पुराने दामों पर चार्ज किया जायेगा या डीवैल्युएशन के बाद के बढ़े हुए दामों पर चार्ज किया जायेगा और इस का फेट कौन देगा ।

Shri Iqbal Singh: No, they are replacing the things free of cost

because that is the provision in the contract.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there was any inspection made at the despatch point or at the delivery point or at the time of construction, and if it was made at the time of construction, how much responsibility will be there on the supplier?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The USA company, namely the Chemical and Industrial Corporation were the people to whom the contract was awarded for designing and also procuring and supplying the equipment here. No inspection as such was arranged by us because all the responsibility was that of this USA company. I am sorry to say that this USA company, namely the Chemical and Industrial Corporation has not discharged its responsibilities very well indeed, because we find that after the plant was erected there were several defects; but under the contract, as my colleague has just now said, they have got thirteen months' time after starting to prove the guarantee test performance. Therefore, that time is being given to them. In the meanwhile they are trying to replace all the defective machinery which they themselves have found and which they have themselves admitted to be defective.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वर्ल्ड बैंक की तरफ से कोई ऐसा सुझाव आया है कि अगर अमेरिका से यह मशीनरी न खरीदी गई तो जो एड अभी मिल रही है उसमें कमी कर दी जायेगी ?

Shri Alagesan: This was assisted by a DLF loan and also AID loan. The condition of the loan was that the machinery has to be procured in USA.

Shri D. D. Puri: Was any provision made in the contract for liquidated damages in respect of any defective performance of the plant?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, the contract provides that the contractor will have a total time of 13 months after start-up to prove guaranteed tests, that is, that the machinery is able to work up to rated capacity. If he is not able to prove, then only we will have to take action.

Shri D. D. Puri: My question is: if he is not able to fulfil the guaranteed conditions stipulated, is there any provision in the contract for liquidated damages?

Shri Alagesan: That will have to be looked into. I think there are legal remedies available to us.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister proves that it was almost pre-planned to give us this outmoded and useless machinery which was surplus with them and which has resulted in this loss....

Mr. Speaker: How can she say it was pre-planned?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:....of millions of tons of fertiliser to us. How much loss of production have we suffered because of the supply of this defective machinery, outmoded machinery.

Mr. Speaker: That is he has answered already.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Loss of production. I am coming....

Mr. Speaker: But she has not arrived at this goal. She has been coming late. That question has already been answered.

Shri Tyagi: She is a lady, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am putting it again, May I know whether any exclusive responsibility has been fixed on the company or individuals who have signed this contract and made it so defective that we have not

been able to take any action against the suppliers?

Mr. Speaker: There is a period of 13 months within which the supplier can make good the defect or replace the machinery. That has not expired.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: We require modern and up-to-date plants and up-to-date know-how. Was this plant designed with modern and up-to-date know-how, and if so, was it properly examined from this point of view? If so, how could there be defects within such a short time? Further, I want to know whether for the future Government will take adequate steps to see that such things do not happen while purchasing plants.

Shri Alagesan: I should like to say that the defects that have been proved are not process defects; they are more mechanical and equipment defects. So far as the process is concerned, it is quite all right.

I should like to tell the House that chemical plants generally take several months, perhaps even years, to achieve their rated capacity. If we are lucky, we may achieve full or at least 75 per cent production in 6 months or 9 months....

Shri Ranga: Was all this taken into consideration when Government made up its plan?

Shri Alagesan: Prof. Ranga will kindly listen to me.

It so happens that we are not satisfied with the performance. I have already said so. We feel that we have been badly let down by this particular company. We have brought it to their notice and also to the notice of the AID authorities. But under the contract, they have got time and as such we have to wait and see if they can prove the rated capacity.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My first point has not been answered, whether it is a modern plant with the latest know-how.

Shri Alagesan: I said in the beginning that there is no defect as far as the process was concerned. There was no question of the process or the know-how being out-dated. The process and the know-how are quite all right.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the American investors have put in some impossible conditions as reported in the newspapers which are not in keeping with our Government's policy; if so....

Mr. Speaker: In respect of this plant?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Yes, Sir, in respect of Haldia.

Shri Iqbal Singh: It is not Haldia, it is Trombay.

New Fertilizer Plants

*305. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals**, be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to give a concrete shape to Government's new proposal to establish two more fertilizer plants in the public sector, in addition to the Durgapur and Cochin plants, during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) whether arrangements have been made to meet the foreign exchange requirements of these new projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India who were asked to prepare Technoeconomic Feasibility study reports on the location of a fertilizer plant at Barauni and Expansion of the fertilizer project at Namrup have submitted the reports. These are under examination.

(b) No Sir. It is too early to finalise arrangements to meet the foreign exchange requirements of these schemes.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Before even thinking of going in for new plants, for which, as the hon. Minis-

ter has just stated, there is not enough foreign exchange available, may I know whether it has been worked out as to how far our estimated requirement of fertilisers can be met (a) by the proposed expansion of the existing units, (b) by those new units which are already under construction and will soon be commissioned, and (c) by those new units in the private sector for which negotiations have already reached advanced stage; if so, what has been the outcome of this investigation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): We have concrete proposals and various projects which are under construction and which will come to be commissioned very shortly and in the later years of the fourth plan—in all the categories which the hon. Member mentioned. We are thinking of expansion in Trombay, we are thinking of expansion in Namrup, we are thinking of putting up a new plant at Barauni and we are thinking of expansion in Gujarat. So, by expansion of the units and by putting up new units both in the public sector and the private sector, we propose to achieve the target of the fourth plan which is 2.4 million tons of nitrogenous fertiliser.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is there any new proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up a new plant to produce fertiliser from low grade coal from Neyveli; if so, will that be in the private sector or in the public sector?

Shri Alagesan: The Neyveli Corporation has already a fertiliser plant which is based on lignite gasification process, and that is already producing urea. It went early this year into production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Union Government is understood to be confronted with a fresh demand by the World Bank that they should either accept the suggestion for inviting foreign private capital to develop the fertiliser industry in the private sector or forego institutional assistance to this vital sector of the economy? I would like to know whether this is a fact that such pressure has come from the World Bank regarding the fertiliser industry, and if so, the reaction of the Government.

Shri Alagesan: There was a news item to this effect in yesterday's newspapers. There was no such condition imposed. The World Bank have revived a proposal of assembling a consortium for investing in fertiliser projects in India. This was discussed by the Finance Minister when he went to Washington. The Finance Minister duly explained that we have got experience of the previous consortium, namely Bechtel, and how it was not possible to accept those conditions. There was no condition imposed by the World Bank that unless we accept this new consortium proposal, no institutional finance will be made available. There was no such thing.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: For the last 10 years, there has been no fertiliser factory working in Rajasthan; there was one proposed in the private sector. I want to know what the difficulties are. If the private sector is not able to put up a factory there, may I know whether the Government will be able to put up a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan?

Shri Iqbal Singh: I may mention that licence was given to set up a fertiliser factory at Hanumangarh, and then it was shifted to Kotah, and that party is being given notice for revocation of the licence.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मद्रास में जिस तरह विदेशी सहायता से एक उर्वरक कारखाना बनाया गया, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा अधिक है, फिर भी हम लोगों को मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर की जगह नहीं मिली, अमरीका वालों को दी गई, इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में जितने ऐसे कारखाने निर्माण किये जायेंगे, उनमें हम अपना नियन्त्रण रखने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करने जा रहे हैं, यह आश्वासन नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri Alagesan: This question was discussed threadbare on the floor of the House during the Question Hour and even otherwise. I made a statement on the subject. There are several checks and balances. It is not as if when we give the mangement-right to foreign collaborators they can run away with it. It is not as if they can do things without consulting us or by discarding our wishes. There is provision for resolving disputes when they arise. That has been put in the agreement itself. So, there is no question of that; because we do not possess a particular know-how, if we are compelled to give management-right to foreign collaborators for the time being or for a few years, it does not mean they can do things by themselves.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिंगरौली में जहां कोल-माइन्ज मिली हैं, वहां फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का विचार है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सिंगरौली में लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The naphtha process is a latest process and the fertilisers require a lot of money, foreign exchange and know-how. Is the Minister aware of the fact that in this country, latest nightsoil experiments have been carried out successfully, that this organic manure does not injure the land, and in view of this fact, will the Minister be pleased to see that in the fourth Five Year Plan, equal stress is laid on this and the Government farms are asked to experiment on a large scale about nightsoil used for manure so that the deficiency in fertilisers may be made up?

Mr. Speaker: It is a good suggestion

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I want to know his answer.

Mr. Speaker: He has asked the Minister to see to that.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: In view of the fact that modern fertiliser plants require a lot of money and foreign exchange, I want to know whether that factor will also be taken up and considered to make up the deficiency. Let him reply to my question.

Shri Alagesan: Sir, you have already answered. I have nothing to add. It is a suggestion which I think the Food and Agriculture Ministry will take care of.

Dr. Karni Singhji: About 10 years ago, the Government of India had appointed a Commission under Shri B. C. Mukerjee to examine the question of a fertiliser factory being established at Hanumangarh in Rajasthan. May I know, in spite of the fact that that Commission had made a report in favour of such a factory, why this was not established?

Shri Iqbal Singh: I have already mentioned that a fertiliser factory at Hanumangarh was licensed; the licence was given to one party for putting up a fertiliser factory at Hanumangarh. Later on, that location was shifted to Kotah. The party has not put up the factory; nor have they taken any effective steps. Now, notice for revocation has been given to that party.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know when the Government expect that the Namrup fertiliser plant will be completed?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow here questions about fertiliser factories at all places.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: It has not been commissioned. I want to know when it be will be commissioned and what are the reasons behind the delay which has been entailed in the commissioning of this plant.

Shri Alagesan: In August 1967.

Shri Iqbal Singh: It will be commissioned in August next year.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know what is the latest position regarding the co-operative fertiliser factory in the country, preferably in the Gujarat State, with the co-operation of the US Co-operative?

Mr. Speaker: I will have to pass on to the next question.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Let them answer the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker. Five questions have been asked regarding local demands.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to put a question, that is very technical question.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Naga Hostiles

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*306. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some sepoys of the Manipur Rifles were killed and many injured on the 17th September, 1966 when a large gang of Naga Hostiles ambushed a party of Manipur Rifles at Maku on the Ukhrul-Chassad Road in Ukhrul;

(b) if so, the total number of casualties; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On the 17th September, 1966, a gang of Naga hostiles ambushed a party of Manipur Rifles near Maku. There were some casualties.

(b) Two Manipur Rifles personnel were killed and three injured.

(c) Security measures have been strengthened.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : यह दुर्घटना सिर्फ उसी तारीख को नहीं हुई है, बल्कि इसके अन्तर्गत ऊखरूल और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में भी नागा विद्रोहियों ने कई बार मणिपुर राइफल्ज पर आक्रमण किया, वहां के कई स्थानों को जला दिया और नुकसान पहुंचाया । मणिपुर राइफल्ज की तरफ़ से वहां पर सुरक्षा की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह अपर्याप्त है, इस सन्दर्भ में क्या सरकार उस क्षेत्र को सैनिक क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहती है तथा उसकी रक्षा का काम सैनिकों को सौंपना चाहती है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जिन अस्त्रों से नागा विद्रोहियों ने मणिपुर राइफल्ज के सिपाहियों पर घात किया है, उनसे पता चला है कि वे पाकिस्तान, अमरीका और चीन के थे । इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसके बारे में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार सदन में जवाब दिया जा चुका है । इसको रोकथाम करने के लिये हम दिन रात प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार यह बतलाने में अब तक असमर्थ रही है कि इस तरह की जो वारदातें हो रही हैं, क्या वहां की जनता नागा विद्रोहियों का साथ देती है या हमारी

सरकार के सिक्योरिटी मेजर्स कमजोर हैं ? इन दोनों में से कौनसा कारण है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह बात भी कई बार बतलाई जा चुकी है कि जनता वहां की सरकार का साथ दे रही है और इसी वजह से वहां के विद्रोही ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेस्परेट होते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस क्षेत्र में पिछले कई वर्षों से घटनायें होती जा रही हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारा पुलिस विभाग इसको सम्भालने में असमर्थ रहा है ? क्या कारण है कि आप इसको फौज के हाथ में नहीं सौंपना चाहते, इसमें ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत है जो आप इसे नहीं छोड़ना चाहते ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सब से पहले तो यह बात गलत है कि पुलिस विभाग इसको सम्भालने में असमर्थ रहा है । वह ठीक तरह से इसको सम्भाल रहा है । वहां की स्थिति काफी कठिन है, लेकिन वे बड़ी मेहनत करके इसको सम्भाल रहे हैं ।

Shri N. R. Laskar: Is it a fact that the Naga hostiles are creating a position in which the next general election may not be held in Manipur?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: These are stray incidents which take place. I do not think much should be read into this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that some three sub-divisions of Manipur are under the virtual control of the Naga hostiles?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is not a fact.

Shri Hem Barua: On the one hand, the underground leaders are conducting talks with the Prime Minister for a political settlement of the problem and on the other hand, the Naga hostiles are extending their sphere of violent activities into areas of Manipur that were comparatively calm before the so-called cease-fire agreement came into operation. In that context, may I know (a) whether Government have taken any positive steps to comb the areas of Naga hostiles in Manipur and (b) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure safe conduct of the coming general elections which the Naga hostiles do not want to take place?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is commonly known that even among the Naga hostiles there is no such solidarity. There are various groups among them. Some favour extreme action and some do not. As far as the security of the people is concerned, enough measures have been taken and we have also enlisted the support of the local population. Because of increasing local support to the security forces, some sections of Naga hostiles are getting more and more desperate and they have tried to indulge in violent activities. About the general elections, we are taking measures to see that the general elections could be held there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the Chief Minister of Manipur does not agree with what the Deputy Minister has stated here? He said that the Naga hostiles are increasing and intensifying their activities in certain areas of the State of Manipur and that they are going to see that the elections are not held.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do if the Chief Minister does not agree with him?

Shri Hem Barua: That is an eye-opener to us.

Shri Tyagi: The sooner the Government treats this incident as a serious breach on the part of the Naga hostiles of the so-called cease-fire or truce agreement arrived at between the Government of India on the one side and the rebel organisation of Nagas on the other, the better it will be.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, Sir, we do.

Drugs and Antibiotics

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*307. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 644 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the steps taken to accelerate the production of drugs and antibiotics in the Third Five Year Plan Period;

(b) whether their prices have increased after devaluation; and

(c) when the country would become self-sufficient in the matter of drugs and antibiotics?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Based on the trends in consumption, health programmes undertaken by the Government of India and developments taking place in the chemical industry to meet the raw material requirements, targets for production have been drawn up for implementation. Based on these, indigenous production has been and is being established in the country. In addition the production of various essential drugs including antibiotics are also being taken up in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a public sector undertaking. The two units of the company, namely, Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs project, Hyderabad are expected to go into production by the end of 1966. All steps are being taken to speed up their completion. In addition to these units, the capacity for production of essential drugs is being expanded in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, another public sector undertaking.

(b) There does not appear to be any general increase in the prices of drugs consequent on devaluation. Under the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966, prices of drugs cannot be increased without the prior approval of Government.

(c) It is anticipated that when all the public sector units work in full production and by the end of the Fourth Plan, the country would be more or less self sufficient in most of the essential drugs.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: In the statement it is mentioned "targets for production have been drawn up for implementation." May I know the target which has been drawn up for the Third Plan and whether any steps are being taken to reduce the imports and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Imports have already been reduced to a large extent. From Rs. 11 crores in 1961-62 it has now come to Rs. 6 crores. So, internal production is increasing and imports are being reduced.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether the two projects at Rishikesh and Hyderabad have already started production? What is the amount invested in them and and what is the reason for the inordinate delay in their going into production?

Shri Iqbal Singh: In the initial stages there was some delay in the implementation of these projects. Now they will start production next month or in the beginning of January

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that while some of the drugs which are very essential are not available, other imported drugs are in bulk supply, more than our requirements? What would be the position after these three factor-

ies go into production in 1966? What percentage of our requirements will be met by them?

Shri Iqbal Singh: As I have already mentioned, our total production of drugs last year was Rs. 150 crores, compared to which our imports amounted to only Rs. 6 crores. It will go down further as our two factories go into production.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा है उसके संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष जड़ी-बूटियों में भरपूर है और देशी दवाइयां उन से बहुत उत्तम बन सकती हैं तो क्या सरकार कोई कारखाना इस तरह का स्थापित करना चाहती है जिससे कि इन जड़ी-बूटियों के द्वारा देशी औषधियां तथा रोगाणुनाशी पदार्थ उत्पन्न किये जा सकें ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : देशी दवाइयां,प्राइवेट आदि पार्टियां तैयार करती हैं और जो भी सहूलियत व मदद इसके लिए उनको दरकार होती है वह सब संभव मदद व सहूलियत उनको दी जाती है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट खुद ऐसी देशी दवाइयों के बनाने के लिए कोई कारखाना नहीं कायम कर रही है ।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Our drugs and anti-biotics industry requires to be research-based, and research is possible only in the public sector, Government institutes and Indian concerns with foreign collaboration. May I know whether Government have formulated a definite policy that in future foreign collaboration will be allowed only if they have research-based industries and not otherwise? At the same time, have they initiated large-scale research in this direction in the public sector plants and Government institutes?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alegesan): In the Hindustan Anti-biotics at Pimpri we have got a very good research wing. It has done good work and discovered several new medicines like Hamycin, Antiamoebin, Streptocyline and Aeurofungin. The latter two are very useful as insecticides. The foreign companies have been attracted by these discoveries and they have taken patents so that they shall be able to sell them and give us royalty. So, we have paid sufficient attention to see that proper research is carried out. There are one or two private institutions also which carry out drug research.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The Minister has given a wrong reply.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can write to me that it is wrong. I will have that looked into. But, at this moment, if there is confrontation that it is wrong or right, I cannot decide it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: It is wrong information.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Since he knows the correct information, he might write to me that this is wrong.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Supplementing the question put by my hon. friend, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, may I know what progress has been achieved in basic or fundamental research, which is necessarily required for making progress in anti-biotics and other life saving and very important drugs?

Shri Alagesan: There is the Central Drug Research Institute under the Education Ministry which is doing basic research.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In part (b) of the statement it is mentioned:

"Under the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966,

prices of drugs cannot be increased without the prior approval of Government."

Is the Government not satisfied that it is more honoured in its breach than in its observance? Is it not a fact that the prices of drugs have gone up in various parts of the country in spite of the fact that this Order is there? What steps do the Government take to ensure that the prices do not rise?

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry, the hon. Member has got a wrong impression. In fact, I should say that while the prices have gone up in every field, the prices of drugs and medicines have been pegged at the level at which they obtained in April 1963. The prices of most of the drugs have not risen; they have been kept down to that level, despite the industries agitating for a higher price on the ground that other industries have raised their prices and the cost of their own raw materials has gone up. The prices of drugs and medicines have, by and large, been pegged down to the level which obtained in April 1963. So far as new drugs are concerned, we take care of them when they come for licensing.

Dr. Karni Singhji: May I know if adequate control has been introduced in the manufacture of anti-biotics within the country and whether as a result of that the incidence of allergic reactions has been reduced?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, I should think so. There are adequate arrangements for quality control.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is stated that the import of drugs has been reduced to Rs. 6 crores a year. But have they taken into account the remittances made by the monopolistic foreign firms in India? Have they kept a check on that? Have they drawn up a programme to see that these remittances will be stopped and the activities of our public sector pharmaceutical plants are increased so that we shall be self-sufficient?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, there are half a dozen foreign firms whose capital is entirely, cent per cent, foreign owned and they repatriate their profits which means outgo of foreign exchange. But wherever cent, whether it is 100 percent or 80 per cent we have insisted that it should be brought down to 60 per cent. We have succeeded in several cases. That will, by and large, reduce the foreign exchange outgo in this field.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी जो हम इस मामले में कुछ कर नहीं सके तो उसका कारण है नौन-टैकनिकल लोगों के हाथ में इस मुहकमे का दिया जाना । दरअसल यह मुहकमा उन लोगों के हाथ में होना चाहिए जिन्होंने मैडिकल साइंस पढ़ी है । इस मुहकमे को दे रखा गया है इंजीनियर्स के हाथ में बिलकुल ऐसे जैसे कि पालियामेंट का काम आप किसी पहलवान को सौंप दें या बिलकुल ऐसे जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम किसी डाक्टर को सौंप दिया जाय इसलिए जब तक यह काम इंजीनियर्स से लेकर अर्थात इस डिपार्टमेंट को इंजीनियर्स से लेकर डाक्टर्स के हाथ में नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक आप इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे ?

Shri Alagesan: He seems to imagine that lay people are concerned with the manufacture of drugs and medicines, which is not the case. Very competent technical people are put in charge of the manufacture of these drugs.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Indrajit Gupta:... Absent; Shri D. C. Sharma.... Absent. Next question. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Question No. 309.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I rise on a point of order regarding the admissibility of this question.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be questioned now, when it has been put down on the Order Paper. If it had not been allowed, it would have been a different thing.

Shri Khadilkar: If, under the Rules of Procedure, it is wrongly allowed..

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide at this moment that it should be taken out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Your judgement cannot be questioned like this.

Mr. Speaker: Is it only a precept or the practice also?

School of International Studies

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*309. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian School of International Studies is still denying students the option to do research work in Hindi and other languages of India by imposing various restrictions on them;

(b) whether the School is still insisting that, if the research material is not available in the language of option, students will not be allowed to do research work in that language;

(c) whether it is a fact that even when research guides and teachers in a particular language are not in the employment of the School, the research work is not permitted in the School in the language of the choice of a student; and

(d) whether the School is prepared to mould itself according to the needs of the time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Academic Council of the School has already decided that English shall be the medium of instruction, examination and research at the School. The Board of Research Studies may, however, at its discretion, permit students of the School to write the thesis in any language other than English, provided it can find a competent supervisor and examiners for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis.

No case has arisen so far for the Board of Research Studies of the School to consider a request in terms of the above decision.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it true that one of the examinees of this institute answered his papers in Hindi and his case has not been considered as yet and no results have been given out? If that is not the reason, namely, that he wrote it in Hindi, what is the reason for delay in publishing his results?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As I have already stated in reply to the main question, no such case has come to the notice of the authorities. If any case is brought to our notice, we can look into it.

Shri S. C. Samanta Is it a fact that yesterday or day before yesterday a seminar of this institute was held in Sapru House and one student of this institute was turned out because he was speaking in Hindi in the seminar?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have no information about this, but if the hon. Member writes to me I will make enquiries.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वावजूद इसके कि मंत्रालय की ओर से कई बार इस बात के आश्वासन दिये जा चुके हैं कि भारतीय भाषाओं में विद्यार्थी शोध कार्य कर सकते हैं, जब कभी कोई विद्यार्थी किसी भारतीय भाषा में शोध कार्य करते हैं तो उन के साथ अनुचित अथवा दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है और उन को पसन्द नहीं किया जाता। जब भी इस बात की सूचना मंत्रालय को दी जाती है तो मंत्रालय कह देता है कि हमें नहीं मालूम, हम को लिखिये तो मालूम होगा। जब प्रश्न एक महीने से ऊपर से हुए दिया जा चुका है तब क्या कारण है कि मंत्रालय को इस का पता नहीं है। विद्यार्थी को निकालते समय प्रोफ़ेसर ने यह कहा कि जाओ पार्लियामेंट से कहो, एम० पी० से कहो, सरकार से कहो, वह हमारा क्या बिगाड़ेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय कब निर्णय करेगा कि कम से कम जो संविधान के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भाषायें हैं उन में गाइड्स आदि तैयार हो सकें ताकि विद्यार्थी की परीक्षा में विघ्न न पड़े।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह प्रश्न भागों में बंटा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पिछले पोर्शन का जवाब दीजिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले पोर्शन का जवाब यह है कि यदि किसी विद्यार्थी को निकाला गया है तो हम उस की जांच करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पूछा है कि कब तक सरकार निर्णय ले लेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया है कि बोर्ड ने निश्चय कर लिया कि जब विद्यार्थी इस बात के लिये प्रार्थना करेंगे तो उन को पूरी सुविधा दी जायेगी। इस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Corroborating the statement made by my hon. friends, Sarvashri Samanta and Dwivedi, may I know by what time it will be possible for the Government to introduce Hindi in the School of International Studies?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I cannot do anything else but repeat my original answer that the facility has already been given.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास इन्डियन स्कूल आफ़ इंटरनैशनल स्टडीज़ के एक अधिकारी का नोट है। जिस छात्र की चर्चा चल रही है अर्थात् वेद प्रकाश वेदी, उस के बारे में अधिकारी महोदय कहते हैं :

"English translation wanted. Unless you do furnish it, I cannot appraise your paper. You may refer the matter to Director, if you so desire".

फिर जो अटेंडेंस रजिस्टर उस संस्था का होता है अगर कोई अपना नाम उस में देव नागरी-लिपि में लिखे तो उसे काट दिया जाता है। अगर उसे फिर से वह ठीक करता है तो उस के बारे में अधिकारी लिखता है कि ?

"Tell him that the register is the official document of the school and that it is highly improper on his part to tamper with it."

मैं दोनों दस्तावेज़ आप की सेवा में पेश करता हूं।

Shri Tyagi What is the name of that officer? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मधु लिमये : नीचे लिखे हुए उनके हस्ताक्षर लेजिबल नहीं है। आप इस को देख लीजिये। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस संस्था को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक 50 लाख रु० से अधिक केन्द्रीय खजाने से दिये हैं—संविधान में लिखा है कि हिन्दी अकेली राष्ट्र भाषा है, लेकिन मैं उसे छोड़ता हूं। मेरी दृष्टि में हिन्दुस्तान की सारी भारतीय भाषायें राष्ट्रभाषा हैं—जब 50 लाख रु० से अधिक इस स्कूल को

आप ने दिये हैं तो इस स्कूल के जो अध्यापक लोग हैं या इस स्कूल के जो आदमी हैं उन में यह जरंत कहा से आई कि वह इस प्रकार की बात करें। और उन को जो अनुदान सरकार देती है उस को बन्द करने के लिये सरकार कब और कैसी कार्रवाई करने जा रही है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है वह एक व्यक्ति से सम्बधित है, यदि उस के सम्बन्ध में वह लिखें तो हम उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह दोनों कागज दे दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं देता हूं लेकिन यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, मैं आप से ले लेता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यक्ति को आप छोड़ दीजिये, पर सिद्धान्त का जवाब आना चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी मेरा उत्तर पूरा नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सिद्धान्त का सवाल उठाया था उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये 7 सितम्बर के वक्तव्य की ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं, जिस के अन्दर उन्होंने कहा था कि :

> "I may repeat the assurance which I gave during the debate on the Half-an-Hour discussion on the 3rd September that if my attention is drawn to any case where the Institution has not functioned as it should have either in the selection of teachers or otherwise, I would personally look into it and see that the grants given by the Ministry are properly utilised."

इस से अधिक मैं और कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are we to understand that the hon. Minister proposes to penalise the authorities simply because they have acted sensibly?

Shri Hem Barua: Since the School of International Studies is not an international institution—this is a national institution—and this national institution is showing scant regard to Indian languages, may I know what drastic steps Government propose to take to bring the authorities of the School to a reasonable frame of mind?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I must correct that impression and point out that though it is located in India, it has got an international character...

Shri Hem Barua: No, no; not at all. It makes a lot of difference. It is a School of International Studies; it is not an international institution.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say what he has to say.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Not only quite a large number of students and teachers hail from different parts of the country but a number of students and teachers come from foreign countries also. That has been the deciding factor.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The case of students referred to in Mr. Madhu Limaye's question has been hanging fire before this House, as far as I can remember, for many months. May I know, in view of what the Minister said now that the Government has offered every facility for the use of Indian languages for the purpose of getting a degree in this institution, why is it that this particular student appears to have been thrown out and treated very badly by people whose animus against Indian languages seems to be very particularly obvious in this institution and why does not the Government take some steps to correct the behaviour of these people who think of themselves a interna-

tional experts, or whatever it is, and who have no respect for our own Indian languages?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I can only repeat my assurance that I will personally look into the matter.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is unfortunate that this question should have been entertained for the fourth time in this House within a short span of three months. I would like to know whether this Government is interested in keeping the standard of the academic institutions or simply because it is an institution which is Centrally managed or Centrally administered, that only Hindi should be propagated. I want to know whether the motive is to keep the academic standard or propagation of Hindi in Central universities. Even foreign students and many students from Tamilnad are studying there. It is my reliable information that the name mentioned by Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Ved Prakash Vaidik, whose guardian happens to be one Parliament Member in this House, is the only student who was all along creating the mischief in this institution and nobody else. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अच्छा छात्र है। दूसरा भी मामला मैंने रखा है।

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. He ought not to have used those words. That is not the correct use of words when we are discussing it.

Shri Ranga: It is only one student who is interested on it, and several times you have allowed questions on this.

Mr. Speaker: He said he is creating mischief, and that was what I objected to.

Shri S. Kandappan: I would give one example. This question should have been tabled 15 days before. All the members are quoting here what happened yesterday. I have a genuine doubt that yesterday's incident was a pre-planned enactment of that boy. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Daji: I rise on a point of order. That boy is not present here to defend himself. How can he say all those things? (*Interruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has an venomous attitude towards Hindi; that is patent and apparent.

Mr. Speaker: Members should not get angry. We are discussing a serious subjects.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: This is Question Hour. We cannot have discussion now.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this supplementary question is concerned, discussion has followed; actually we are discussing it.

श्री बागड़ी : अच्छा है, डिसकशन कह रहे हैं। करने दो। एक ही बात तो सही कही है।

Shri S. Kandappan. Only one boy is holding the whole institution to ransom.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down now. I have heard him. There is nothing more that I can do.

Shri S. Kandappan: The institution is deprived of its autonomy. I want an answer whether the motive is to keep the academic standard or only to propagate Hindi.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I make it clear that the intention is not to introduce Hindi only but all other Indian languages.

Shri Khadilkar: As you have rightly observed, we are discussing a very serious matter because the question of autonomy of a University, the question of academic life, is involved..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: I was expelled from the the House for clarifying my position before putting the question. But he is being allowed now.

Mr. Speaker: He might put his supplementary.

Shri Khadilkar: I am putting my supplementary; I will have to preface it because I am connected with universities.... (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Priya Gupta should be patient.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस संस्था को इन लोगों ने चौपट किया है ।

Shri Khadilkar: I wanted to question the admissibility for this reason. As you rightly observed, if some student approaches an M.P. and questions are raised again and again, three or four times, then the authority of the university is undermined and indiscipline is encouraged.

Mr. Speaker: He might put his question.

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to my question. Is the House interested in that? This is number one.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. He has put his question.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Please allow some time. I would like to know from you and from the hon. Minister this. There are other similar institutions. Pusa Institute is one where you give the grant in the same way.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot enter into arguments now.

Shri Khadilkar: I am putting the question.

श्री बागड़ी : इतनी देर हम लोग बोलें तो आप बरदाश्त नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हम को दो मिनट के अन्दर हाउस से निकाला था आपने ।

Shri Khadilkar: I am putting my question. There are similar institutions in our country; for instance, the Pusa Institute is of a similar nature and that has the character of a university..

Mr. Speaker: If he is going to raise these other questions then I would not allow him.

Shri Khadilkar: I am putting the question. Are Government applying the same standard regarding the medium of instructions to all the institutions which have got recognition as a university because they are giving maintenance grants? It is the same question which has been raised here.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The attitude of the Government can be Summed up in this way, namely that these institutions should be given the fullest autonomy but they should fall in line with the general pattern of education in the country.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

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*310. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Ministen of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 848 on the 7th September, 1966 regarding Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the suggestions "to incorporate a fresh Section in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to safeguard the existing quantum of bonus averaged over three to five years"; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A suggestion on these lines and some other suggestions to meet the situation created by the Supreme Court judgement are now before a Bipartite Committee constituted by the Standing Labour Committte, at its meeting held on the

26th October, 1966. The Bipartite Committee held its first meeting on the 26th October, 1966 and it is scheduled to meet again on the 10th January, 1967.

श्री मौर्य : कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन की ओर भी अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है जैसे आगरा, कानपुर और दिल्ली में जूते और चप्पल के उद्योग । उन में सौ, सौ, पचास, पचास और साठ, साठ आदमी काम करते हैं और जूते बनाते हैं । बोनस का जो नियम है वह वहां पर लागू नहीं होता है, बिल्कुल भी लागू नहीं होता है । इस कारण से हजारों लोग जो इस उद्योग में काम करते हैं, नुकसान उठा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन लोगों के बारे में भी कुछ सोच रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो जो बोनस एक्ट बना हुआ है और जिन जिन इंडस्ट्रीज के ऊपर वह आयद होता है उन के बारे में सवाल है ।

श्री मौर्य : इतना तो मैं भी समझता हूं । इतना तो पढ़ा लिखा मैं भी हूं । मंत्री महोदय मौजूद हैं । उनकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी में भी यह चीज है । उन को मालूम है कि यह कानून रास्ते में आ रहा है । इस के बारे में वह क्या सोच रहे हैं ? उन से हम लोग जा कर मिल भी चुके हैं । और उन को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी दे चुके हैं । लाखों लोगों को नुकसान हो रहा है । यह ऐसा उद्योग है जो कि आप को विदेशी मुद्रा भी ला कर देता है । इस उद्योग में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन को बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में उन की क्या राय है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : मुझे नहीं मालूम सदस्य महोदय की कठिनाई क्या है । जहां तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, इस का दायरा सीमित है । लेकिन बोनस एक्ट में जितने कारखाने आते हैं, जितने इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेबलिशमेंट्स में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये । उस कारखाने की परिभाषा में अगर जूते के कारखाने भी आ जाते हैं तो उन के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस इस एक्ट के अनुसार मिलना चाहिये । जहां उन को नहीं मिलता है तो सदस्य महोदय को जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि जिन कारखानों में श्रम का मतभेद राज्य सरकारों के मातहत आता है अगर कोई ऐसी बात है तो राज्य सरकार से उनको इस प्रश्न को लेना चाहिये ।

श्री मौर्य : बहुत सी ऐसी बातें होती हैं जिन को मंत्री महोदय जानबूझ कर टाल जाते हैं या टालने की कोशिश करते हैं । इस उद्योग में जो कारखानों के मालिक हैं, फैक्ट्रीज के मालिक हैं और उन में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उन के बारे में वे कहते हैं कि ये हमारे एम्प्लायी नहीं हैं, इन से हम ठेके पर काम लेते हैं, इन को हम दो रुपया, तीन रुपया या पांच रुपया फी जोड़ी जूते के हिसाब से देते हैं और इन से जूते बनवाते हैं और यह वे इस कारण से करते हैं ताकि यह जो एक्ट है यह उन पर लागू न हो सके । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है ? इस उद्योग में लाखों मजदूरों का शोषण हो रहा है और यह कानून उन की कोई भी मदद नहीं कर पा रहा है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सदस्य महोदय को मालूम होना चाहिये कि जूते और चमड़े के कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए वेज बोर्ड बना दिया गया है । वेज बोर्ड इन सारे मामलों में जाएगा और उस की रिकोमेंडशंज आने के बाद जो मुनासिब कदम उठाने हैं, उठाये जायेंगे ।

श्री बशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले और इस एक्ट में संशोधन न किये जाने के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में

जो देर हो रही है, उस से मजदूरों को इस बीच में जो नुकसान हो रहा है, वर्कर्ज को जो क्षति हो रही है, उस को सरकार किस रूप में पे करेगी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज किया है, इस बारे में वर्कर्ज और एम्प्लायर्ज के नुमायन्दगान को एक मिली-जुली कमेटी बैठी हुई है, जो कि इस मसले पर गौर कर रही है । उस की सिफारिशात आने पर इस सिलसिले में मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Petro-Chemical Complex, Haldia

***301. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the Calcutta edition of the 'Hindustan Standard' on the 20th September and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on the 21st September, 1966 to the effect that the scheme to start a petro-chemical complex at Haldia during the Fourth Plan period has been dropped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foreign firms and Governments who offered loans and foreign exchange for it are, one by one, withdrawing their offers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No offers from any foreign firm or foreign Government were received and the question of their withdrawing these offers does not arise.

M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co.

***308. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 10th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to take any legal action against M/s. Bennett Coleman and Co., on the basis of the investigations held into the charges against some of their Directors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the action proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The advice of the Attorney-General has been received and further action will be taken in accordance with his advice.

Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi

***311. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to celebrate the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi on the 2nd October, 1969;

(b) whether Government have invited UNESCO and its member-States to participate in the celebrations, thereby giving the centenary celebrations an international character;

(c) whether the UNESCO has agreed to hold an international symposium on the life and thought of Gandhiji; and

(d) whether any exhibition, depicting the life-long activities of Mahatma Gandhi is being organised to go round the world and give the people a chance to know him more intimately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The over-all programme for the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in India is coordinated by a National Committee constituted by the

Government with the President of India as its President. An Executive Committee with the Prime Minister as its Chairman has also been constituted. Twelve sub-committees have been formed to plan and carry out the various Gandhian programmes for the Centenary. State Centenary Committees have been constituted by the respective State Governments to implement the programmes within their States.

The main features of the programme so far chalked out are as follows:—

Holding an International Exhibition called "Gandhi Darshan" in Delhi; holding of an International Seminar at Delhi in 1969 and other Seminars in other parts of India; holding of Centenary Celebrations in other countries in a befitting manner; preparation of Bibliography of all the writings and articles about Gandhiji; propagation of the message of Gandhiji to every household; mobilisation of all forces for mass communication; establishment of Gandhi Museums and Gandhi Corners; provision of pure drinking water to places where this facility does not exist; taking up economic programme for rural reconstruction; implementation of prohibition and Bhangi Mukti; promotion of unity in the country and the welfare of women and children.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is under the consideration of UNESCO.

(d) An international exhibition will be held in Delhi but it is not proposed to send it abroad. However it is proposed to give help to organise exhibitions abroad in leading museums, libraries and universities.

इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी, लन्दन

*312. श्री म० ला० द्विवदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री ह० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री बारियर :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन स्थित इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी का भारत में स्थानान्तरण करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त पुस्तकालय के भारत में कब तक स्थानांतरित होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) इस सभा में 27 जुलाई, 1966 को दिये गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 77 के उत्तर में बताई हुई स्थिति से आगे हुई किसी प्रगति की जानकारी भारत सरकार को नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Private Oil Companies

*313. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over some private Oil Companies during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the names of those Companies and the number of employees working therein?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gokhale Centenary

*314. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what special measures are in the consideration or contemplation of the Government of India for commemoratting the late Shri Gokhale during the Gokhale Centenary year;

(b) whether Government have set apart any funds for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish a Centre or an Academy for advanced constitutional and parliamentary studies and to associate the same with the name of the late Shri Gokhale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

But a Committee organised by voluntary private effort, has been set up. Known as the Gokhale Centenary Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice President of India.

* प्रश्न

*315. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 23 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 353 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में विभिन्न प्रबन्धकार्य पदों पर नियुक्ति करने के लिये एक अखिल पूल बनाने के बारे में इस बीच किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अखिल पूल के निर्माण के बारे में विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अभी तक विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Financial Powers of Lt. Governor of Delhi

*316. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher the Lt. Governor of Delhi has sought some more powers from the Central Government in financial matters; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No specific proposals for delegation of additional financial powers have been received from the Lt. Governor of Delhi. However, he has made a passing reference to some difficulties that are being experienced in implementing development Schemes because of the need to refer various matters to the Ministries for sanction. A clarification is being obtained from him regarding the specific additional powers he would like to have in the implementation of schemes and other matters.

Fertilizer Plant and Refinery in each State

*317. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to set up a fertilizer plant and a refinery in each State;

(b) if so, how far the scheme is to be implemented under the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether the scheme provides for optimum utilisation of the scientific and technical skill available with the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There is no such scheme. However, as far as fertilizer factories are concerned, when the factories that are under construction or that have been licensed to be established, are completed, almost every State will have atleast one factory.

(c) The Scientific and technical skill available with the Planning & Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is being utilised.

Development of Indian Languages

***318. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to formulate a scheme to develop the Indian Languages and to use them increasingly in Central Government work through a system of two zones, Hindi and Non-Hindi/a system of simultaneous translation; and

(b) if not, the alternative schemes Government propose to introduce to replace English by Indian languages in Governmental work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Government does not contemplate formulating such a scheme.

(b) The question of formulating an alternative scheme does not arise because from 26th January, 1965, Hindi has become the official language of the Union and Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, provides for the continued use of English for all official purposes, for which it was being used before 26th January, 1965.

Gauhati Refinery

***319. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Refinery units were shut down on 12th and 13th September last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained as a result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The coking unit was shut down due to the break down of a pump. The crude distillation unit had also then to be shut down for lack of storage for reduced crude.

(c) 4500 tonnes of crude could not be processed due to the shut down on these days. There may be no monetary loss if this shortfall is made up subsequently.

Private Educational Institutions

***320. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sent their comments on the model Bill to control private educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the comments received;

(c) whether the question of enacting this measure in respect of Union Territories has been considered; and

(d) if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Seven State Governments have so far replied as under:

1. Assam: Has no objection to the proposed legislation.
2. Jammu and Kashmir: Agrees in principle to the adoption of the various provisions of the Bill and intends to introduce the same in the State Legislature in due course.
3. Madhya Pradesh: Generally agrees with the provisions contained in the Bill.
4. Maharashtra: The matter is receiving attention.
5. Punjab (before re-organisation): Agrees in principle with the proposal; will adopt the same after the Bill has been enacted by Parliament for Union Territories.
6. U.P. No comments. (The State Government has again been addressed).
7. Madras: Has drafted a more comprehensive Bil flor the purpose and sent it for the previous sanction of the President before introduction of the State Legislature.

(c) and (d). The Manipur Administration has introduced a Bill for the purpose in the Manipur Legislative Assembly. So far as other Union Territories are concerned, the matter is under consideration.

Raid by Mizo Hostiles on a Police Camp at Jaygunpuri

*321. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 armer Mizo hostiles raided a police camp at Jaygunpuri in Cachar district bordering Mizo Hills district and fired heavily on it on the 27th September, 1966 resulting into the death of three Police constables and injuries to 11 others;

(b) if so, the broad details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On the 26th September, 1966 at about 02.30 hours about 100 Mizo hostiles attacked Police outpost at Joyrampunji in Cachar District bordering Mizo Hills District with rifles, grenades and automatic weapons. The hostiles took position on three hillocks surrounding the outpost and fired about 2,000 rounds. Exchange of fire between our armed Police and Mizo hostiles continued till 0700 hours. As a result of the encounter three constables died and eleven were injured. Four Mizo hostiles were reported to have been killed and six injured were seen being carried away.

(c) Stringent security measures have been enforced to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

सीमा से भारतीयों का अपहरण

*322. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री शिकरे :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 सितम्बर, 1966 को प्रकाशित हुए एक समाचार के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी लोग सीमा-क्षेत्र में तीन भारतीयों को उठा कर ले गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें इस बीच लौटा दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). यदि कोई घटना हुई भी हो तो घटना के न होने अथवा उस को प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचारपत्र के बारे में ब्यौरे के अभाव में यह ठीक-ठीक जान सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि किस घटना के बारे में पूछा जा रहा है।

Wage Structure

*323. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court on the Wage Structure of Government undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are serious disparities in the wage scales and other conditions of the employees working in Government undertakings and of those in private enterprises engaged in similar Industries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to better the conditions, wherever necessary, in Government undertakings?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the number of establishments involved and the diversity of production, manning systems in them, and many other factors affecting productivity in different industrial units, no conclusions of the type referred to in the question can be drawn.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

*324. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महिनों में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के कितने वरिष्ट अधिकारियों ने कुल कितने दौरे किये हैं और उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियों के दौरों की स्वीकृति उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :

	वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग	केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय
गत 6 महीनों के दौरान (1 मई से 31 अक्तूबर, 1966 तक) दौरों पर जाने वाले वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की संख्या	25	11
दौरों की संख्या	12	11
कुल खर्च	13.888 रुपये	3,940 रुपए

(ख) जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष, विभागों के प्रधान होने के नाते सरकारी दौरों के प्रयोजन से अपने अपने नियंत्रक प्राधिकारी स्वयं ही हैं और अपने अधीन कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों के दौरों को मंजूर करने के लिए भी सक्षम हैं।

Attempt on the Life of the Kashmir Chief Minister

*325. **Shri Dighe:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 220 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the blast of the hand grenade which was tried over Shri G. M. Sadiq, Chief Minister of Kashmir have been completed;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if the investigations have not been completed, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case is still under investigation by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and involved the interrogation of a large number of persons. The culprits have yet not been located and apprehended.

Price of Liquid Petroleum Gas

*326. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group on Oil Prices, in its report submitted to Government in 1965 recommended an *ad hoc* reduction of Rs. 3 per barrel of 14.5 kg. of liquid petroleum gas;

(b) whether the oil companies have reduced the price by only Rs. 2.33 per barrel of 14.5 kg.; and

(c) why the recommendation of the working group has not been implemented?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following reductions have been effected by the various oil companies in their retail selling prices of Liquified Petroleum Gas for domestic consumers:—

	Size of cylinder	Old price (exclusive of Sales Tax) Rs.	Reduction Rs.
(i) Burmah Shell	14·5 kg	18·84 (Bombay)	2·59
(ii) Esso Standard Eastern Inc.	12·8 kg	16·97 (Bombay)	2·29
(iii) Caltex (I) Ltd.	12·8 kg	17·06 (Vizag)	2·00
(iv) Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	12·2 kg.	17·50 (Calcutta)	1·22

(c) The above reductions were arrived at on a negotiated basis in the light of Government's modifications of the Working Group on oil product prices and with due regard to the effect of devaluation on these prices.

Fertilizer Plant at Tuticorin

*327. **Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese team with Central Government's approval visited Tuticorin on the 28th September, 1966 and inspected sites and studied the conditions favourable for setting up a fertiliser plant at Tuticorin;

(b) if so, its recommendations;

(c) whether the team is willing to offer Japanese collaboration for the fertiliser plant at Tuticorin; and

(d) the steps taken to set up the plant during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No proposal is at present under consideration for setting up of a fertilizer plant at Tuticorin in the Fourth Plan period. However, the team of officials that visited U.S.A. and Canada recently canvassed Tuticorin along with other available sites for the establishment of a fertilizer plant.

Wage Board for Film Trade Employees

*328. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the latest position regarding implementation of assurances about setting up of a Wage Board for film trade employees and calling a tripartite meeting to finalise draft legislation for film trade employment conditions?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The proposal to set up a Wage Board for the film industry is still under consideration. A tripartite Committee is being constituted to consider the proposal for new legislation relating to employment conditions in the film industry.

Distribution and Marketing of Petroleum Products

*329. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to reach an all-India product exchange agreement for the distribution of petroleum products from all refineries in an orderly manner following the signing of I.O.C.—A.O.C. product exchange agreement for orderly distribution and marketing of petroleum products from the Digboi Refinery of the A.O.C. and the Nunmati Refinery of the I.O.C.;

(b) whether the foreign oil companies have given up their opposition to distribute petroleum products imported by I.O.C. from rupee payment sources; and

(c) the extent of additional marketing expenditure being incurred by I.O.C. due to the foreign oil companies non-cooperation in orderly distribution through a fair product exchange agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) An agreement exists for the exchange of product of the Nunmati and Barauni Refineries between the Indian Oil Corporation and other Oil Companies. The exchange of products of Gujarat and Cochin Refineries generally follows this agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The monthly supply and movement plan for oil products is drawn up under the superintendence of Government with full regard to the need for the orderly distribution of both

indigenous and imported products; and, therefore, no question of additional expenditure being incurred by the Indian Oil Corporation arises.

Mysore-Kerala Dispute

*330. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Commission appointed to go into the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore States has been asked to go into the question of boundary between Mysore and Kerala;

(b) if so, at whose request this has been done;

(c) whether the Kerala Government were consulted before the Commission was appointed;

(d) whether there is a demand from Kerala that the Commission should not go into the question before a popular Ministry is installed in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). The border dispute between Mysore and Kerala has been referred to the One-Man Commission. As stated in reply to Starred question No. 987 in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd May, 1962, the Mysore Government had suggested that Kasargod Taluk should be transferred from Kerala to Mysore State. Efforts in the direction of settling this matter by agreement did not succeed. Government, therefore, decided to refer this issue to the One-Man Commission. The Kerala Government were not consulted before the appointment of the Commission, but the views expressed by them from time to time on this subject were taken into consideration. It has been suggested to the Government on behalf of Kerala that the Commission should not take up any issue affecting Kerala till a Council of Ministers comes into existence in that State. This suggestion has been forwarded to the Commission. It is expected that the Commission will give consideration to it.

Literacy Among Fishermen of Kerala

1403. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy among the fishermen of Kerala as compared to the major sections of the State's population;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fishing folk of Kerala are comparatively backward in primary, secondary and university education; and

(c) the steps, if any, proposed by Government to reduce this inequality prevailing among the fishermen?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House is due course.

गंगाजली निधि न्यास

1404. श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3673 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उल्लिखित धनराशियों में से किसी राशि अथवा समस्त राशि का भुगतान करने का निर्णय किये जाने से पहले न्यास द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशि के संबंध में पूर्व-स्वीकृति ली गई थी और यह स्वीकृति किस तारीख को ली गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). गंगाजली निधि न्यास में से दी गई राशियों की तिथियों तथा स्वीकृतियों के बारे में सूचना देने वाला

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एस० टी० 7527/66] । तीसरी मद में दिखाई गई तीन लाख रुपये की राशि और चौथी मद में दिखाई गई 5 लाख रुपये की राशि को छोड़कर अन्य सब के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति प्राप्त करली गई थी । तीसरी और चौथी मद की राशियां पहिले ही भुगताई जा चुकी थीं । यद्यपि इस प्रकार भुगताई गई राशियां उन सरकारी स्वीकृतियों के अन्तर्गत आती थीं जो दी हुई तिथियों पर जारी की गई थीं ।

Display of Price Lists by Chemists

1405. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the current year Government had issued a notification under the Essential Commodities Act or any other law in regard to the exhibition of prices or display of price lists by chemists of the medicines sold by them;

(b) whether the notification was to come into force at once;

(c) whether a Circular has since been issued staying the execution of Government Order/Notification; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). An order called the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966 was issued on the 30th June, 1966 under the Essential Commodities Act. The order came into effect on the date of issue. Two of the provisions related to display of price lists by dealers and stamping of retail prices on the containers of drugs. As there were representations that the display of prices on the containers of drugs may not be of any advantage to the consumer, it was decided to reconsider the matter further and prominent pharmaceutical associations were informed that pending final decision by Government, the provision relating to stamping of prices may not be implemented.

However after full consideration, Government have decided to enforce this provision and an order called the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Amendment Order 1966 were issued on the 19th September, 1966. It was decided that the manufacturers should implement the order with reference to stamping within a period of two months from the date of issue.

Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum

1406. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour-management relations in Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum, are very much strained at present;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the trade unions of the factory; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The labour-management relations in the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum have been somewhat strained in the recent past.

(b) Yes.

(c) The dispute was taken up in conciliation but despite prolonged discussions, no settlement could be reached. Subsequently, the parties to the dispute had a discussion on the 8th October, 1966 but could not come to an agreed decision. They propose continuing the discussions and further developments are awaited.

Census Department, Kerala

1407. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retrenched employees of the Census Department, Kerala State, are still unemployed;

(b) whether he had given an assurance that Government will take steps to find alternative employment for these retrenched employees; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide them with alternative employment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the decision taken by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Kerala, all possible efforts are being made to find alternative employment for the retrenched employees.

R.M.S. Employees

1408. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Mail Service employees have decided to launch action throughout the country to get their grievances redressed;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No such information has been received from any of the recognised Associations of R.M.S. staff. It, however, appeared in the press during the last week of October, 1966 that All India R.M.S. Asstt. Superintendents and Inspectors Association, which is recognised by the P & T. Department has decided to launch action throughout the country to get their grievances redressed.

(b) As the Association has not given any notice, their grievances, if any, are not known.

(c) The Government views with disfavour any agitational approach.

महाराष्ट्र के पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन

1409. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1966 को महाराष्ट्र में कितने पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों के पास टेलीफोन थे ; और

(ख) 1966-67 में उस राज्य में कितने पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : 174।

(ख) छः।

इन छः में से, निम्न तीन में दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था पहले ही कर दी गई है :

(1) कंधार

(2) सुरगाना

(3) जफराबाद

World Amateur Team Golf Championship

1410. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Eisenhower Cup World Amateur Team Golf Championship recently played in Mexico;

(b) if so, the performance of the Indian team; and

(c) the number of countries which participated for the championship?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Indian Golf Union at Calcutta and it will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as it is received.

New Postal Stamps

1411. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 2 new postal stamps in this month;

(b) if so, the denomination of the said stamps; and

(c) when they will come into force?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Four new stamps are scheduled to be issued in the month of November, 1966. All of them are in the denomination of 15 paise. The subjects and the dates of their issue are shown below:

1. Abul Kalam Azad .	11-11-66
2. Swami Rama Tirtha	11-11-66
3. Children's Day—1966	14-11-66
4. Allahabad High Court	25-11-66

Climbing of the Highest Mountain Peak in NEFA

1412. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Army-Civil Expedition has recently successfully climbed the highest mountain peak in N.E.F.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the height of the peak climbed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reorganisation of Telegraph Arm of P. & T.

1413. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraphs Board is finalising the scheme to reorganise the Telegraph Arm of the Post and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The functioning of Telegraph Offices situated in a P. & T. Circle (generally co-terminus with a State) is at present controlled from the Headquarters of the Circle. The revised scheme under consideration envisages setting up of Divisions in each Circle to enable a more effective control over the traffic and technical work in Telegraph Offices.

(c) As soon as the details are finalised and approved by Government.

औषधियों का निर्माण तथा उनके बारे में अनुसंधान

1414. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औषधि निर्माताओं से यह अनुरोध करने का है कि वे अनुसंधान पर अधिक खर्च करें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में विधान बनाने का भी सरकार का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) और (ख). अपने लाभ के लिए उद्योग को अनुसंधान कार्य करने की आवश्यकता का पूरा ध्यान है और कुछ यूनिटों ने ग्रुप में अनुसंधान करने के लिए अलग अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर ली है अन्य यूनिटों ने भी ऐसी अनुसंधान सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए दिलचस्पी प्रकट की है। सरकार भी औषधि एंव भेषज के निर्माताओं से अनुसंधान पर अधिक खर्च के लिए अनुरोध कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस समय विधान बनाने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

List of Contactmen

1415. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since reconsidered the question of publishing or making available to the M.Ps., strictly for their own information at least, the list of contactmen so that the more vigilant among them can keep a watch on their undesirable activities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. It would not be proper to publish the list or to make it available to Members.

(b) The disclosure of the names would not be desirable because these are no specific charges against them. The disclosures would also render Government liable to legal action.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार, नई दिल्ली

1416. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार, नई दिल्ली को चलाने में गत दो वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) सरकार ने अनुदान, सहायता अथवा ऋण के रूप में अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी है ; और

(ग) भण्डार के कार्यकरण में कितनी अनियमितताएं, गबन तथा अपव्यय के मामले ध्यान में आए और कितनी वस्तुएं गुम हुई तथा चुराई गईं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नरकर) : (क) समिति को सन् 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में क्रमशः 1,30,301 रुपये और 1,70,929 रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ। 1965-66 का हानि-लाभ का लेखा अभी संकलित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है :–

(i) उधार (ऋण)—24 लाख रुपये

(ii) सहायता—2,59,345.16 रुपये

(iii) अंश-पूंजी में नियोजन—4,66,644 रुपये ।

(ग) ऐसे कुछ मामले सामने आये हैं। किन्तु इन स्टोरों का, चोरी, सेंधमारी, तथा अग्निकांड के लिये बीमा हुआ है। रोकड़, भण्डार तथा विक्रय के कार्य पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों से नकद तथा विश्वस्तता बंधों के रूप में जमानतें भी ली गई हैं। ऐसे मामलों में होने वाली हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति की जा चुकी अथवा की जा रही है। भविष्य में इनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये यथोचित सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

Gujarat Fertilizer Factory

1417. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop the Gujarat Fertilizer Factory by a 'Yen' loan from Japan;

(b) whether Japan has already been approached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan proposed and the response of the Japanese Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A letter of Intent has been issued to M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Limited, for expansion of their factory at Baroda. The party is negotiating with Japanese Suppliers for supply of machinery and plant under Suppliers' Credit.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन

1418. श्री नत्वल प्रभाकर :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदनपत्र निलम्बित हैं;

(ख) किन किन श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत इन कनेक्शनों के लिये आवेदनपत्र दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में टेलीफोनों की कमी कब तक दूर हो जायेगी ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 53,359।

(ख) अपना टेलीफोन वर्ग – 5,950
अन्य (छूटप्राप्त वर्गों सहित) – 47,409

(ग) अभी कुछ समय तक टेलीफोनों की कमी चलती रहेगी। उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार और अधिक कनेक्शन देने के लिए नये एक्सचेंज खोलने का काम जहां तक संभव है – लगातार किया जा रहा है।

Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas

1419. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date steps taken to popularise Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas; and

(b) the special or extra facilities which have been provided for the propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The steps taken and the facilities provided for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas are indicated below:

(1) The Governments of non-Hindi speaking States are rendered financial assistance on 100 per cent basis for appointment of Hindi teachers in schools.

(2) Financial assistance is rendered on 100 per cent basis to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the setting up of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in their respective States.

(3) Financial assistance is also rendered to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas for such activities as running of Hindi teaching classes, setting up of Vidyalayas for teaching of Hindi and training of Hindi teachers and Pracharaks, setting up of Hindi libraries, organisation of seminars, lecture tours, elocution and essay contests in Hindi, prizes for brilliancy in Hindi, Hindi dramas, Hindi Books Exhibitions and for such other activities as are considered conducive to the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States.

(4) Scholarships are granted to students of non-Hindi speaking States for study of Hindi at the post-Matric level.

(5) Prizes are awarded to writers of non-Hindi speaking States whose mother-tongue is not Hindi for their Hindi Works.

(6) Hindi books are purchased and supplied for free distribution in the schools, colleges and public libraries in non-Hindi speaking States.

(7) During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to implement the following new schemes for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas:—

(i) Teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people through Correspondence Courses.

(ii) Publication of Hindi Primers and Self-taught Readers and preparation of teaching aids like linguaphones, tapes etc.

(iii) Setting up and strengthening of Hindi Inspectorates, educational tours of students of non-Hindi speaking regions to Hindi regions, grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations and such other schemes as the State Governments may themselves like to implement, funds for which purpose have been made available to the governments of non-Hindi speaking States in the Fourth Plan under the State Sector.

Accounting System in P. & T. Department

1420. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. & T. Department has decided to simplify the accounting system of the Tele-communication operations; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A review of the Telecommunications operations of the P. & T. was conducted by a team of Consultants in 1964-65.

(b) Their report has been laid on the Table of the House on 7-9-1966. Government have not yet decided on the recommendations.

UNESCO Project on Low-priced Books

1421. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made a proposal to the UNESCO to launch a major project in Asia to accelerate the production and distribution of low-priced books; and

(b) if so, the reaction of UNESCO thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. A resolution to this effect moved by the Government of India will be considered by the General Conference of UNESCO being held

at Paris from 25th October to 30th November, 1966.

(b) The decision of the General Conference is awaited.

Examination Reforms

1422. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent decision of the National Institute of Education to undertake an intensive programme of examination reforms at elementary, secondary and university levels throughout the country, has been finalised and put into operation;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in its implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme seeks to improve (i) public examinations so as to make them more reliable and improve their measurement value and (ii) school evaluation so as to enable the examination to improve students' achievement.

(c) For the present examination reform has been undertaken at the secondary level. It has been intensified in States where it had already been undertaken namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan and has been started in Andhra Pradesh. Bihar, Kerala, Madras and Delhi. Some work has also been started in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. It is expected to be initiated soon in Assam.

At the Elementary, teacher education and University levels, the programme is proposed to be introduced from 1967 onwards.

Indian Administrative Academy, Mussoorie

1423. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie has been closed down for good; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Upward Trend in Crime

1424. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the crime statistics compiled by Government, crime in this country has shown a steady upward trend during the period 1961 to 1965; and

(b) the main reasons for this ugly phenomenon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The crime rate has not shown a steady upward trend during the period 1961 to 1965. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Total cognizable crime	Estimated population in millions	Volume of crime per 1,00,000 of population
1961 . . .	6,25,651	437·68	143·0
1962 . . .	6,74,466	453·14	148·9
1963	6,58,830	459·06	143·5
1964	7,59,013	475·52	159·6
1965	7,51,267	486·98	154·3

The latest figures for the year 1965 show a decrease in crime as compared with the previous year against the background of a rising population.

Durgapur Fertiliser Project

1425. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Fertilizer Project is considered to be a priority project;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange required for the project and the source from which the foreign exchange will be made available; and

(c) whether the construction of the factory building has begun and if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 17.00 crores. A major portion of the foreign exchange required would be met under the Supplier's credit from Italy.

(c) Civil works for the major plant buildings have not been started but the work on storage silo has started.

Madras Refinery

1426. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the offering of Equity-shares of the Madras Refineries Ltd. to the public;

(b) if so, the percentage of shares that will be purchased by Government, foreign collaborators and the public separately; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to the total amount of capital outlay of the project after devaluation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been decided not to offer any shares to public.

(b) Government will hold 74 per cent of the shares and the two foreign collaborators will hold 13 per cent each.

(c) This is being examined, in the light of the bids for construction that have now been received. The estimated outlay provided in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 35 crores.

स्कूलों में कृत्रिम संसद्

1427. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके विभाग ने हाल में दिल्ली के स्कूलों में "कृत्रिम संसद्" आयोजित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उद्देश्य क्या था ;

(ग) उस पर कितना खर्च किया गया; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार अन्य राज्यों में भी करने का है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) "कृत्रिम संसद्" का प्रयोजन स्कूल के बच्चों में संसदीय संस्थाओं में अभिरुचि और उनके प्रति आदर प्रवृत्ति करना, उनमें अनुशासन और दूसरों के विचारों के प्रति सहनशीलता उत्पन्न करना और इस प्रकार

से स्कूल के बच्चों को संसद कार्य पद्धति के मूलतत्वों का ज्ञान कराना है ।

(ग) इस पर 1,100 रु० के व्यय का अनुमान है ।

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम को अन्य राज्यों में भी विस्तृत करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण इस योजना को सब राज्यों के स्कूलों में चलाना कदाचित कठिन हो सकता है ।

Polytechnics

1428. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics started in the country during all the three Plan periods so far;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number with a view to divert students from general education to technical education at the level of Secondary Education to avoid unemployment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Polytechnics proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 138.

(b) Does not arise since the polytechnic education is designed to provide training at the post Secondary Education level.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of additional seats to be provided by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised. A special Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is reassessing the requirements of technical personnel and the number of seats required during the 4th Plan.

Refinery Projects at Haldia and Madras

1429. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred upto September, 1966 and the expenditure likely to be incurred on the completion of each of the Refinery Projects at Haldia and Madras?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The total expenditure incurred on the Madras refinery project upto September, 1966 is Rs. 1 crore approximately. The total expenditure likely to be incurred on the refinery project is estimated at Rs. 41 crores.

No expenditure has been incurred so far on the Haldia refinery project. There is a provision of Rs. 39 crores on this account in the Fourth Plan.

Recognised Trade Unions

1430. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rights of recognised trade unions were called into question in the textile workers' strike in Bombay in February-March and in the more recent strike at Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) whether Government propose to adopt a Code in terms of which the reporting of disputes should be confined to the Union, representing the majority of workers, having the right to bargain with the Management?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Employment and Rehabilitation

(Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The subject matter of the Question falls within the State sphere.

(b) The Indian Labour Conference (20th Session, August, 1962) has already recommended that unions recognised under the Code of Discipline should have the right to raise issues and enter into collective agreements on general questions.

Growth of Science and Industry

1431. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to link research and development with Industry so as to facilitate further growth of Science and Industry;

(b) the provision, if any, for Government scientists to work in factories where they would be in close touch with the production processes; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the feelings of discrimination between Government and non-Government scientists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The National Research Development Corporation has been set up with the specific purpose of linking research and development with industry. Licensing of processes by National Research Development Corporation to industry is a step towards this direction. Further, the following steps have been taken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to link research and development with industry:

(i) Providing guidance and financial assistance to Cooperative Research Associations of Industries. Twelve such Cooperative Research Associations, three for textile industry and one each for silk and art silk, rubber, paint, plywood, cement, wool, tea, jute and electronics industries are already functioning.

(ii) Representation of scientists and technologists from industry on the Executive Councils and Scientific Sub-Committees of the National Laboratories.

(iii) Consultation Service to the Industry by the Laboratories of the Council.

(iv) A Get-together of Research and Industry was organised by the CSIR during December 1965 to strengthen the link beween research and industry.

(v) The Laboratories of the CSIR undertake research schemes sponsored by industries for the development of products and processes.

(b) Scientists working under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been permitted from time to time to work on deputation with the industry.

(c) We are not aware of the feeling of discrimination between Government and non-Government scientists.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1432. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan now residing in camps in different States;

(b) the provision made for the settlement of these persons in colonies;

(c) the desertions from these camps in 1965 and 1966; and

(d) the survey, if any, made about these desertions, and the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 1,46,176 persons, as on 10-11-66.

(b) A statement (Annexure I), giving the information, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7328/66].

(c) 1965	44,105 persons
1966 (up to 30-9-66)	16,804 persons
Total	60,909 persons

(d) No survey as such about the desertions was made. The reasons for desertions, as reported by the authorities in-charge of the camps, are however, given in annexure II of the Statement.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल

1433. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल के किसी छात्र ने "भारत तथा मंगोलिया के सम्बन्धों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में आश्रय (एसाइलम)" पर हिन्दी में अन्वेष-प्रबन्ध (थीसिस) प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी सम्बन्धित विभागों के अध्यक्षों की केवल मातृभाषा ही नहीं है अपितु इस विषय में उन्होंने योग्यता भी प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने इस अन्वेष निबन्ध को अस्वीकार कर दिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । हिन्दी उनकी मातृभाषा है किन्तु उनमें उस भाषा में पढ़ाने की योग्यता नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indian Teachers in U.K.

1434. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a Southall survey has indicated that as many as 1,000 Indian teachers are working as unskilled labourers in a single British district; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry to ascertain the circumstances in which they preferred to go to Britain and accepted unskilled work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir. However, according to a report published in the *India Weekly*, London, dated 4th November, 1965 and attributed to the officer in-charge of the London office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, there were some 1000 Indian graduates and post-graduates working in factories in the Southall area since they had not got other jobs suitable to their qualifications.

(b) Does not arise.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

1435. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest assessment of the estimate of consumption and export of petroleum products during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the Oil Advisory Committee has met during this year;

(c) if so, the nature of the subjects discussed and recommendations, or suggestions made; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) According to the latest assessment, the consumption during 1970-71 may be 20 million tonnes. Export is naturally confined to temporary surpluses in naphtha, motor gasoline etc., which are unlikely to persist during the later years of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Oil Advisory Committee discussed the forward estimates of consumption of major petroleum products during the 4th Plan period and formulated their recommendations. The Committee recommended that the question of formulating a rational policy for distribution outlets should be studied by an Expert Sub-Committee, which would submit its report to the Government for necessary action.

(d) The recommendations have been adopted by Government and further necessary action has been taken.

Grant of T.A. for appearing in U.P.S.C. Interviews

1436. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any uniform Rule has been laid down regarding the payment of travelling or other allowances to candidates who are called to appear for interview by the Union Public Service Commission, Departments of Government and Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the nature of Rule so laid down?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of non-Coking Coal

1437. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased ot refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 477 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation on the project regarding the use of non-coking coal as coking coal on the basis of the process developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The basic details of the process has been worked out in the laboratory. Trials on pilot plant scale are considered necessary to supply the technical know-how and design for largescale production.

Uniform Calendar of University Terms

1438. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 433 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in regard to the uniform calendar of terms for universities; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A Uniform

Calender of terms has been suggested to all Universities by the University Grants Commission. The decision regarding adoption of the Calender has to be taken by the Universities. So far 19 Universities have sent replies generally favouring the suggestion.

Barauni Refinery

1439. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 439 on the 27th July, 1966 and state the measures taken by Government for laying out some units of the Barauni Oil Refinery and completing it according to the schedule?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The refinery has been completed except for the dewaxing unit of the Lube Oil Complex; this is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1966.

Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi

1440. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how much funds are made available by Government, UNESCO and others to the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi;

(b) whether the Institute has made a claim that it is a part of the University of Delhi and other U.S. Foundations and Agencies;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has no rules and regulations of its own;

(d) whether the staff members were forced to go on one month's earned leave in June, 1966;

(e) what publications on research have been brought out in 1966; and

(f) whether it is a fact that no pass books on provident fund have been issued to the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A statement showing the grants received by the Institute from various sources during 1964-65 and 1965-66 and grants sanctioned during the current financial year is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7329/66].

(b) No, Sir. The Institute is recognised as a research institution by the University of Delhi under its Ordinances.

(c) No, Sir. The Institute is run by the Institute of Economic Growth Society, which is a Registered Society under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 and has its own rules.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A list of publications brought out by the Institute in 1966 is attached.

(f) The Provident Fund Rules of the Institute do not provide for the issue of pass-books.

Unemployment Problem among S.C. & S.T.

1441. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the unemployment problem is gradually increasing among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes educated people as appears from the figures of live registers in the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether adequate steps are being taken for the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people registered in all the employment exchanges in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Although the number of job-seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered with the Employment Exchanges have increased during recent years the rate of increase is less as compared to all other categories of applicants.

(b) Suitable candidates are not available sometimes even for the non-technical posts.

(c) Exchanges have been instructed to make special efforts to locate suitable candidates for submission against reserved vancies notified to them.

Training in Cross Bar Telephone Equipment for Telephones

1442. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of officers were sent to France and Belgium for training in Cross bar telephone equipment;

(b) whether these officers were technical persons; and

(c) whether the Bell Industries have also sent some engineers to the ITI Bangalore to train Indian engineers and if so, the terms of their appointment?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the Collaboration Agreement, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., has to pay:—

(i) the B.T.M. technicians' salary, allowances and overheads, as payable in Belgium;

(ii) expenses on their travel to India and back; and

(iii) the living expenses and travelling expenses incurred in India in connection with the work of the I.T.I. Ltd.

पटेल हाउस हत्याकांड

1443. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 770 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस में हुई हत्या के बारे में कोई और सुराग मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो क्या सरकार का इस प्रश्न पर जांच-कार्य केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अपराध शाखा के चुने हुए जासूसों के एक विशेष दल ने अपराध तथा रेलवे के पुलिस तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की

देख रेख में इस मामले की जांच की। पुलिस ने मृतक के पति का वक्तव्य भी दर्ज किया। फ्लेट्स के निवासियों, पड़ौस की झोंपड़ियों के मजदूरों, सर्वेन्टस क्वाटर के निवासियों, पास के टैक्सी स्टैन्ड के ड्राइवरों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की भारी संख्या से पूछ ताछ की गई। विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के उस कर्मचारी से भी पूरी तरह पूछ-ताछ की गई जिसे इस मामले में सन्देह के आधार पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था। किन्तु उसके विरुद्ध कोई ऐसी बात नहीं मिली जिससे यह सिद्ध होता कि उसका इस अपराध में हाथ था। बाद में उसे बरी कर दिया गया और 18-7-66 को यह कह कर मामला वापिस भेज दिया गया कि इस मामले का पता नहीं चलता। गृह मंत्रालय की हिदायतों के अनुसार इस मामले की दोबारा जांच शुरू की गई और सन्देहास्पद व्यक्तियों से दोबारा पूरी तरह पूछ-ताछ की गई किन्तु कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। जब कभी कोई उपयोगी सुराग / सूचना हाथ लगेगी तब इस मामले पर दोबारा कार्यवाही शुरू की जाएगी।

(ग) विवरण में दी हुई स्थिति को देखते हुए ऐसा समझा गया कि इस मामले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्योरो द्वारा जांच किए जाने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा।

Allotment of Land to Persons coming from Pakistan

1444. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted lands for cultivation to the persons who have migrated from Pakistan after 1962 while rehabilitating them;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the acreage of land allotted since 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The State-wise details are as under:—

State	Acreage
Andhra Pradesh	3,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,415
Bihar	1,494
Madhya Pradesh (excluding DNK Project)	3,226
Maharashtra	6,800
NEFA	1,966
DNK Project Area (Orissa & Madhya Pradesh)	29,500 (Approximately).

Information in respect of Assam and Manipur is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Copyright Conventions

1445. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference is proposed to be held in India to consider the copyright conventions;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) what would be the composition of Indian delegations and which other countries would be represented at the conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). United International Bureaux for the Protection

of Intellectual Property, Geneva, propose to hold a Seminar of East Asian Countries on Copyright in New Delhi in January, 1967.

(c) The Organizers have invited delegates from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mangolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, U.S.S.R., Vietnam and Observers from all the member States of the Berne Copyright Union as well as certain international organisations. The Composition of the Indian delegation has not yet been finalised.

C.G.E. Cooperative Stores Ltd., New Delhi

1446. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the General Body meeting of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores Ltd., New Delhi will be held under the relevant statute;

(b) the reasons for not holding the meeting since its inception; and

(c) the action proposed by Government against the stores for not complying with the legal formalities in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Administration has issued an Order under the provisions of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi exempting the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society until 31st July, 1968 from the operation of certain provisions of that act, including the provision under which an Annual General Meeting is required to be convened. Accordingly, the General Meeting of the Society is expected to be convened in the latter half of the year 1968.

Pak Raid on Kashmir Village

1447. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani infiltrators raided a village in Baramula district and looted some houses during the second week of September, 1966; and

(b) the details of the raids and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard our borders against the raiders?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the dacoities committed in Sapore Tehsil in Baramula District last September. A gang of ten armed men were reported to have committed a dacoity in Bumai in District Baramula on 12th September 1966, in which some members of the gang forced their entry into the house of a fruit merchant and carried away cash and ornaments at the point of pistol. It was suspected that they were of non-local origin and belonged to the trans-border area. While steps were under way to locate the nature of this crime and identity of culprits, a similarly organised dacoity was committed in Nadihal village, 14 miles from Bumai on the night of 12th/13th September, 1966. The culprits broke into the house of a Head Constable, forced him to accompany them at the point of pistol and later murdered him with a dagger. The description of this incident and the members of the gang also suggested the alien

character of the culprits. After intensive search four members of the gang were captured on 14th September, 1966. One member of the gang was killed in the encounter. Three members of the gang are already standing trial in a Court in Srinagar. The matter is thus *sub-judice*.

The Government of India and the State Government are vigilant in safeguarding our borders against raiders from across the border.

Central Government Employees in Nagaland and Manipur

1448. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allowance is given to the Central Government Employees serving in the disturbed areas of Nagaland; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to grant the same to those serving in the disturbed areas of Manipur Union territory as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scales of pay and allowances of the employees of the Government of Manipur are based on the scales of pay and allowances obtaining in Assam for equivalent posts. As the employees in Assam serving in the disturbed areas are not in receipt of any special allowance, no such allowance has been sanctioned in Manipur.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल

1449. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विद्यार्थियों को, जिन्होंने विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय में योग्यता-क्रम में अति उच्च स्थान प्राप्त किया था, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल द्वारा उच्च अनुसंधान करने के लिये अपात्र घोषित कर दिया गया था और उन्हें विद्यालय में प्रवेश भी नहीं दिया गया, जबकि उन से कम योग्यता वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्रवेश दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उस विद्यालय की प्रवेश नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) एक विद्यार्थी ने, जिसने अपनी एम० ए० परीक्षा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय से पास की थी, और जिसने अक्तूबर, 1966 में शुरू होने वाले सत्र के दौरान स्कूल में दाखिले के लिए आवेदन किया था, परीक्षा दी थी और इन्टरव्यू भी दिया था । किन्तु उसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं रहा और इसी-लिए उसे चयन समिति ने नहीं चुना ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । स्कूल में दाखिला शैक्षिक योग्यताओं और एक सामान्य ज्ञान परीक्षा के परिणाम, उम्मीदवार द्वारा लिखे गए एक निबन्ध और इन्टरव्यू के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

Illicit Distillation of Liquor in Delhi

1450. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether illicit distillation of liquor has greatly increased in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases of illicit distillation detected annually during last three years; and

(c) whether the total number of retail liquor shops in Delhi has remained the same for last 10 years and no additional licence has been given since 1956?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There appears to be some increase in the illicit distillation of liquor.

(b) The number of cases of illicit distillation detected during 1963, 1964 and 1965 was 672, 681 and 792 respectively.

(c) Yes.

Prohibition

1451. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 840 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the States where there has been relaxation of prohibition laws or these enforcement;

(b) whether the Centre was consulted before deciding upon these relaxations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government intend to introduce complete prohibition in the Union Territories and the armed forces before the coming elections; and

(e) if not, the reasons for pursuing contrary policies in respect of civilians and armed forces in States and Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There has been no relaxation of the prohibition laws or their enforcement in the dry States.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). The policy laid down in the Constitution and accepted by Government is of uniform application to the States and Union Territories. The action to be taken by the wet States is still under consideration and the final decision reached will apply to the States and the Union Territories without distinction. It is not desirable to isolate the Union Territories in this matter, and the question of pursuing contrary policies in respect of States and Union Territories does not arise. Regarding the Armed Forces the policy is that they should implement the prohibition policy in its entirety when it comes into force on a nation-wide basis in all the States. Till then the existing control and regulation on the use of alcohol in the Armed Forces are quite satisfactory for the purpose of discouraging drinking and no further steps are contemplated.

Provident Fund Contributions

1452. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Industry is the major defaulter in making deposits of provident fund contribution under the Employees Provident Fund Act;

(b) whether Government proposes to float a special loan to help these defaulters to clear off the arrears;

(c) whether Government have paid a heavy sum on behalf of the Sholapur Mills whose contribution to the Provident Fund fell due; and

(d) what other textile concerns had sought Government's help in their distress and the steps taken to recompensate the amount advanced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Maharashtra Government granted a loan of Rs. 94 lakhs to the Sholapur Mills. The workers were paid their own share of the provident fund contributions from the Special Reserve Fund created under the Employees' Provident Fund.

(d) The India United Mills, Bombay has been advanced against mortgage of their assets, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs as loan by the Central Government, an equal amount being advanced by the State Government. It has also been decided to help the following Mills to get direct loans from the Central and State Governments, or from commercial banks, against guarantees to be furnished by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis:—

Names of Mills	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur	80
2. Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Bombay	30
3. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	25
4. New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay	50

Goa Fertiliser Plant

1453. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Karni Singhji:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the American collaborator in the proposed Goa Fertiliser Plant made a proposal to restrict the sale of other fertilisers in the marketing area covering Maharashtra, Goa and Mysore;

(b) whether a request has also been made to Government not to permit the marketing of imported and domestic fertilisers in the manner that could create unfair competition for the Goa project; and

(c) if so, the final decision taken in this matter and also in the pricing policy?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Government did not agree to party's proposal to restrict the sale of other fertilizers since such restriction, if imposed would mean a negation of free market conditions for fertilizer distribution which has been sought for by all private sector fertilizer projects. Government will, however, ensure to the extent possible that the Company does not have to face unfair competition. As regards pricing, the policy is that all fertilizer projects licensed upto 31st March, 1967, will be free to fix prices of their products and to organise their own distribution for a period of seven years from the commencement of commercial production, subject to Government having the option to take upto 30 per cent of the products at a negotiated price.

Swaminath Vidyalaya Upper Primary School, Anakara-Ponnani, Palghat

1454. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have upgraded the Swaminath Vidyalaya Upper Primary School, Anakara-Ponnani, Palghat;

(b) if so, when the High School classes were started there;

(c) whether it is a fact that the local people have surrendered three acres of land for the expansion of playground and five acres of land for the construction of school building;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this school is situated in the centre of 13 upper primary and lower primary schools;

(e) whether there is any proposal for changing the location of the school; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir. The School is still in existence as a model school attached to the S.V.G. Basic Training School, Anakara.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to change the location of the new Government High School opened in Anakara during 1964-65 which is at present housed in a portion of the building of S.V.G. Basic Training School.

(f) A local land-lord has agreed to donate 6 acres of land for Government High School, Anakara, and to provide temporary accommodation and one safe room, free of cost. The proposed site is about a mile from S.V.G. Basic Training School, Anakara, where the High School is functioning at present.

Conference of U.P. Vice-Chancellors

1455. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 414 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the suggestions made in the conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Uttar Pradesh Universities held at Nainital have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals for assistance to the Universities will be examined on merit by the concerned authorities and assistance provided to the extent considered feasible by them.

Enquiry regarding Stampede in P.M's Meeting

1456. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 339 on the 27th July, 1966 regarding stampede at a meeting addressed by the Prime Minister and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry has since been set up;

(b) if so, whether any report has since been sent to Government by the Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Commission is expected to submit its report by the 30th November, 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft Cases in Delhi

1457. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1072 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) the steps taken to bring down the theft cases in Delhi;

(b) whether any special funds have been allotted for the establishment of a special squad in the Delhi Police for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The following steps have been taken to bring down the theft case in Delhi:

(i) Stringent surveillance over the movements of listed bad characters, known thieves and burglars by the local police.

(ii) Intensive police patrolling both in plain clothes and in uniform, in areas where a large number of theft cases are reported.

(iii) Periodical action under the preventive sections of the Cr. P.C. against roughs.

(iv) Naka Bandi and traps to minimise the crime against property.

(v) Thorough interrogation of red handed captures in pick-pocketing and cycle theft cases.

(vi) Intensive drive for registration of domestic servants.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factory, Cochin

1458. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fertilizer Factory is going to be set up in Cochin;

(b) if so, when it is likely to go into production; and

(c) the extent to which it will meet the need of the country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) By the middle of 1969.

(c) The plant is expected to produce 145,000 tonnes of fertilizer in terms of nitrogen per annum and to that extent the country's requirement will be met.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

1459. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Second Central Wage Board for the sugar industry;

(b) whether the Wage Board has recommended any interim relief for the workers and if so, when; and

(c) when the Wage Board is likely to finalise its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

The Wage Board has held four meetings to consider the various matters under its investigation. A comprehensive questionnaire has also been issued.

(b) No.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage when the Board would be able to finalise its report.

Wage Board for Electricity Workers

1460. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for Electricity Workers so far;

(b) whether the Wage Board has recommended any interim relief for the workers and if so, when;

(c) whether any questionnaire has been issued to the Trade Unions and Employers Organisations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Wage Board has held three meetings so far.

(b) The Board is seized of the matter but it has not made any recommendations so far.

(c) and (d) Not yet. A draft questionnaire was placed before the Board's meeting held in October 1966 and it is proposed to be finalised in the next meeting scheduled to be held on the 21st-22nd November in the light of comments received from the members.

International Telegraph Office

1461. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telegraph Office is considered as a Model Telegraph Office and staff provided on non-formula basis;

(b) whether employees who are not fluent in English and/or other languages, are employed causing considerable inconvenience to the tourists and other foreign dignitories;

(c) whether the phonograms are received after considerable delay from the parties for want of sufficient telephone instruments, typewriters and proper cabins;

(d) whether the revenue earned by this office is more than Rs. 10,000 per day; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Staff are not provided on non-formula basis.

(b) No sub-standard staff is employed in the office.

(c) Though majority of phonograms are received within 20-minutes, there are some cases of delay during peak hours.

(d) Yes.

(e) Arrangements are being made to expedite clearance of phonograms during peak hours.

Transfer of Telegraph Engineering and Traffic Officers

1462. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Engineering and Traffic Officers who have been allowed to continue for over six years in Delhi;

(b) the number of Transfer orders issued during 1965 and 1966 which were later cancelled with reasons therefore;

(c) the policy of Government in the matter of transfer of Officers in the

Traffic and Engineering Arm of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(d) whether the said policy has been adhered to by the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

International Telegraph Office, New Delhi

1463. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telegraph Office, New Delhi is not being supervised by Technically qualified persons round the clock especially during the period of peak load of traffic in the Evening and at night;

(b) whether for want of such effective supervision, there was a serious ease of inordinate delay to the cable concerning the death of the late Air Marshal Mukherjee; and

(c) whether Government propose to review its working and to effect proper technical supervision round the clock to avoid such recurrence?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The office has adequate supervision under qualified personnel. During the slackest period, from 2 A.M. to 6 A.M. the Senior Telegraphist on duty is in charge.

(b) No, Sir; the delay of 2-1|2 hours on that occasion was due to lapses of individual officials against whom suitable departmental action has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Hunger Strike by Kenduadih Colliery Miners

1464. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 140 miners of Kenduadih Colliery are on hunger strike since the 12th September, 1966 about 1000 ft. below ground in dark alley of that colliery;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) whether some of the miners had to be taken out of that Colliery and removed to the Dhanbad Hospital?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). One hundred and fifty miners of Kenduadih Colliery resorted to a stay-in strike underground from September 12 to 17, 1966 to press their demand for payment of arrears of wages and bonus. Some of the striking workmen had to be hospitalised. All payments due at the time were later made on the intervention of the Central Conciliation Machinery.

Implementation of Labour Laws

1465. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake the evaluation studies regarding the implementation of the Labour Laws and Industrial

Relation in all public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether a Committee or some other organisation will be set up to do the work; and

(c) when this work will start and whether this will be a continuous process?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The studies are already being carried out by the Implementation and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) in collaboration with the administrative Ministry and the State Labour Department concerned. It is proposed that each public sector undertaking be covered at least once in three years.

Demand of Alcohol

1466. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is already a fall in the demand for Alcohol in India;

(b) whether the distillers are facing a crisis due to the reduction in the demand in U.P.;

(c) whether part of the product is exported abroad;

(d) whether this has relieved the distillers; and

(e) whether an expansion will be allowed in view of the present capacity being not fully utilised?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. In the first half of the year, there was slow off-take on account of the temporary closure as a result of an accident in the synthetic rubber factory at Bareilly (U.P.).

(b) One or two distilleries did face hardship due to lack of off-take and jamming of their storage tanks because of the sudden stoppage in the lifting of alcohol by the synthetic rubber plant at Bareilly.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, to a very large extent.

(e) Under the Notification issued by Government on the 13th May, 1966, 'Power Alcohol' has been exempted from the registration and licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which in effect means that no licence is required for setting up a new unit or for expanding an existing unit.

Any shrinkage in domestic demand of alcohol can be offset by exports.

Plantation Workers in West Bengal

1467. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in West Bengal, Tea plantation workers resorted to a General strike in August, 1966;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government in relation to each of their demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands were as follows:

(1) Immediate fixation of need based minimum wages.

(2) Payment of arrear D.A. in accordance with the Minimum Wage Notification of 1959.

(3) Restoration of ratio of labour per acre to the 1954 figure as per Menon Commission findings.

(4) Reduction of workload.

(5) Retiring age and retirement benefit by way of gratuity or pension.

(6) Reduction in the price of the rationed foodgrains and withdrawal of restrictions on the number of dependents for the purpose of drawing rations.

(c) A settlement was reached on the intervention of the Industrial Relaions Machinery of the Government of West Bengal.

आप्रवासियों को भूमि का आवंटन

1468. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1960 से 1965 के बीच की अवधि में पाकिस्तान, बर्मा तथा श्रीलंका से भारत में आये हुए लोगों को अथवा अन्य भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को खेती के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन-भूमि देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर भूमि दी जायेगी; और

(ग) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐसी भूमि दी जा चुकी है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आप्रवासियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों का वन-भूमि देने के बारे में कोई सामान्य निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने विशेष मामले में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये कुछ परिवारों को बसाने के लिये 1,500 एकड़ वन-भूमि का प्रयोग किया है । मध्य प्रदेश में खेती योग्य बनाई गई वन-भूमि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये परिवारों को दी जा रही है । जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, वन-भूमि दिये जाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) अभी तक शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

	प्रत्येक परिवार
(ग)	
(1) उत्तर प्रदेश	330
(2) (क) मध्य प्रदेश	635
(दण्डकारण्य में सम्मिलित क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त)	
(ख) मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र जो दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में सम्मिलित है	2,835 495 जनजाति परिवार
योग	4,295

खेमकरण सीमा पर सीमा पुलिस चौकियां

1469. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि खेमकरण सीमा पर पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित करने का कार्य पूरा किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा हत्या की धमकी

1470. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 484 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के एक समाचारपत्र के सम्पादक को भेजे गये मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा हत्या की धमकी देने वाले पत्र के लिखने वाले का पता लगाने के लिये जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लिखने वाले का पता नहीं लग सका और यह बात भी असंदिग्ध सिद्ध नहीं हो सकी कि यह पत्र मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा लिखा गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के वेतन क्रम

1471. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 10 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1852 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली के सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में काम करने वाले पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के वेतनक्रमों के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस बीच कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कुछ बातों को स्पष्ट करना चाहा था, जो अब उनको स्पष्ट कर दी गई है और प्रशासन से इस मामले पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने के लिए कहा गया है । आशा है कि प्रशासन द्वारा शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सहायक

1472. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने सहायक स्नातक अथवा उससे अधिक अर्हता वाले हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने सहायकों की हिन्दी की योग्यता मैट्रिक के स्तर की अथवा उससे अधिक है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 234; उनमें से 153 स्नातक और अधिक योग्यता वाले हैं ।

(ख) 102.

आशुलिपिकों तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या

1473. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1948 में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा आशुलिपिकों की अलग अलग क्या संख्या थी; और

(ख) मार्च, 1966 में उनकी अलग अलग संख्या क्या थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, सभा-पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

उर्वरकों पर व्यय

1474. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कूड़ा खाद को छोड़ कर उर्वरक तैयार करने पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत करने का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में लगभग 148.45 करोड़ रुपये का पूंजीगत खर्च हुआ ।

(ख) उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के लिये 493 करोड़ रुपये ।

रूस से तेल का आयात

1475. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक रूस से कितना तेल आयात किया गया है और क्या राज्यों के लिये कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या तेल का वितरण कार्य भी गैर-सरकारी फर्मों को सौंपा गया है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) 1960 से लेकर सितम्बर, 1966 तक तेल पदार्थों का कुल आयात 40,01,578 मीटरी टन हुआ । विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए इन आयातों का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मैसर्ज हिन्दुस्तान आर्गनाइजरस प्राइवेट लि० जिसका भारतीय तेल निगम लि० के साथ कुछ मिट्टी के तेल खरीदने और वितरण के लिये एक करार है, और भारतीय तेल निगम के एजेन्ट रूसी तेल उत्पादों को बेचते हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय का पुनर्गठन

1476. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय का हाल ही में पुनर्गठन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने राजपत्रित पद बढ़ाये गये हैं; और

(ग) इन बढ़ाये गये राजपत्रित पदों पर प्रति वर्ष कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मंत्रालय के कार्य के हाल ही में हुए पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप कोई राजपत्रित पद नहीं बढ़ाया गया । सच तो, यह है कि दो उच्च पद कम कर दिये गये जिसके फलस्वरूप लगभग 70,000 रुपये की वार्षिक बचत होगी ।

Regional Engineering College, Calicut

1477. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students in the Regional Engineering College, Calicut;

(b) the total amount spent on educational tours for the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that facilities for drinking water are lacking in the College and the final year students are denied opportunity for selective subjects for want of staff; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation from students and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 852.

(b) Rs. 26,647.73.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate drinking water facilities are at present available in the college and hostel buildings. Additional staff has been appointed to enable final year students to offer elective subjects.

(d) Yes, Sir. The representation submitted by the students has been considered by the Board of Governors of the College. The Board has taken suitable remedial measures to meet their legitimate demands.

Kerala Polytechnic Institute

1478. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who have taken Diploma in costume design and dressmaking from the the Kerala Polytechnic Institute till the last academic year;

(b) the employment opportunities offered to them by Government and the total number of Diploma-holders who have been given employment; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for utilising the services of these Diploma-holders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 94.

(b) The course in costume design and dressmaking is designed to prepare young women to develop skills in this vocation and to prepare them for gainful employment in life. The employment opportunities in this field do exist and are increasing with the development of dressmaking industry, though not necessarily in the public sector.

8 diploma holders have been given employment by the Kerala Government.

(c) The Central and State Governments have recognised this diploma for recruitment to subordinate posts and services and wherever possible this diploma has been prescribed for recruitment.

Border Police

1479. **Shrimati Renuka Rav:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sevak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to strengthen the Border Police in the Eastern and Western regions; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Various measures have been taken to strengthen the Central Border Security Force. These measures are always under constant review with a view to improving its efficiency and eliminating any deficiencies.

Allotment of shops to Refugees in Deshbandhu Gupta Market

1480. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some shops were allotted to refugees in Deshbandhu Gupta Market, New Delhi in 1959 and the allottees were asked to pay Rs. 4010.90;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the allottees were asked to pay Rs. 100 towards the cost of these shops more in 1965 and also the interest thereon for the entire period since 1959;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this regard questioning the propriety and justifiability of charging interest on Rs. 100; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon and the time taken in each case in the disposal of such representations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes. It is a fact that the price of some of the shops at Deshbhandu Gupta Market was intimated as Rs. 4222 to the allottees and after allowing a rebate of 10 per cent on the price of land as then permissible, the balance payable came to Rs. 4010.90. Howeer, in 1960 it came to the notice of the valuation Staff that the correct valuation of the shops was Rs. 4,322 and not Rs. 4,222 as intimated earlier. After allowing the rebate on the price of land the net amount payable came to Rs. 4110.90. Intimation about this increase was sent to the persons concerned from time to time and no interest has so far been charged from any such person on this additional amount of Rs. 100.

Since no interest is being demanded on this additional amount of Rs. 100 the question of any representation against this does not arise and no such representation has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Shops in Deshbandhu Gupta Market

1481. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the full payment made by the allottees of shops in Deshbandhu Gupta Market, New Delhi, the transfer deeds in respect of these shops are not being issued to them inspite of repeated appeals;

(b) the number of such cases pending till todate; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in finalising each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, there are a few cases where full price of the shops has been received but it has not been possible to execute the transfer deeds because the allottees have either not paid the other dues pertaining to their shops or have not furnished documents required for the execution of deeds.

(b) and (c). Four cases. The allottees have not furnished No. Objection certificates from their associates for execution of the transfer deeds in their favour. Besides this, one of the allottees has also to pay a sum of Rs. 32.94. P. as house tax.

Oppressive Conditions in Agartala

1482. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a division of undertrial prisoners gave a representation to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura against the oppressive conditions in the Agartala Central Jail;

(b) whether any investigation was made thereon;

(c) if so, whether the assurances given by the District Magistrate at the time of investigation have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). A division of under-trial prisoners, including Shri Biren Dutta, M.P., in the Agartala Central Jail, submitted a petition to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura, on the 11th September, 1966, alleging that they were not being given facilities in respect of diet, interviews, letters, furniture, toilets, clothing and other amenities to which they were entitled. Shri Dutta also complained of maltreatment by jail authorities. The Chief Commissioner ordered an enquiry. The District Magistrate conducted a thorough enquiry but he did not find any substance in the allegations. He did not give any commitments or assurances to the under-trial prisoners. There is, therefore, no question of implementing any assurances.

Cases in Rajasthan Courts

1483. Shri M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of various categories of cases, Civil Second Appeals, Civil First Appeals, Civil Revisions, Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revisions, Writ petitions under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution and other miscellaneous cases;

(i) instituted in the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court during the one year just preceding its abolition;

(ii) instituted in the High Court Jodhpur Bench for Rajasthan during the one year just preceding the establishment of unified High Court of Rajasthan; and

(iii) year-wise during the calendar years 1957 to 1966 and January, 1966 to June, 1966 from various divisions, viz. Amjer, Udaipur, Kotah, Jodhpur and Bikaner separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (i) to (iii). Three Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7330/66].

Mizo National Front Leaders

1484. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Laldanga and other Mizo National Front leaders stationed in East Pakistan, who had been engineering and directing the rebellion in Mizo Hills,

had crossed into the Mizo Hills to attend a meeting of the so-called Nothern and Southern Command of the Mizo National Front recently and returned back into East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances they were able to cross the borders and the steps taken to prevent such moves?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Laldanga is known to have visited East Pakistan and returned to Mizo Hills District. There is, however, no information that he attended a meeting of the so-called Northern and Southern Command of the MNF.

(b) Does not arise. All possible security measures have been taken to prevent movement across the border between Mizo Hills District and East Pakistan.

नागाओं द्वारा अपहरण

1485. श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 27 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 356 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा अपहृत व्यक्तियों के मामलों की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल):(क) से (ग). अपहरण की दो घटनाओं में से 15 अप्रैल, 1966 की घटना की जांच पूरी कर ली गई है। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता तथा भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम की विभिन्न धाराओं के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है। मामला न्यायालय में विचाराधीन लम्बित है।

20 अप्रैल, 1966 की घटना के बारे में जांच की जा रही है और आशा है बहुत शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जायेगी।

दिल्ली के रोजगार दफ्तर में रजिस्टर्ड इंजीनियर

1486. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग 500 इंजीनियरों के नाम दिल्ली के रोजगार दफ्तर में दर्ज कराये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों के नाम 3 वर्ष पहले दर्ज हुए थे परन्तु इन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) रोजगार कार्यालयों को सूचित रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति हित इन के नामभेज कर, इंजीनियरों को रोजगार दिलाने के सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

I.O.C. Staff at Madras and Cochin

1487. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several new-comers without experience in

the oil industry have been recruited for the Oil Installations at Cochin and Madras of the I.O.C. in preference to experienced petroleum workers and retrenched by the private sector Oil Companies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the policy of I.O.C. in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Land to Neyyar Dam Settlers in Kerala

1488. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Kerala Ministry had taken the decision to allot to the Neyyar Dam settlers the land occupied by them on permanent Registry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee had also recommended the same;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from Vellarada Panchayat in Neayyattinkara District (Kerala) on behalf of the Neyyar Dam settlers;

(d) if so, what are the main demands in the memorandum; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Sub-Committee had recommended that the State Government should look into the question whether eviction from the ten chain belt of projects should be prevented by adopting effective soil conservation measures, in general, and not to carry out eviction from the 10 chain belt of Neyyar Dam, in particular.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main demands are:

(i) to refrain from the eviction of settlers and

(ii) to assign the lands on permanent registry.

(e) It has been decided that no eviction need be carried out till a final decision is taken on the report of the Sub-Committee and that status quo should be maintained in the case of occupations in forest lands.

Cases Registered during Kerala Bandh

1489. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in the Badgara and Edicherry Police Stations in Kozhikode District (Kerala) during the recent Kerala Bandh agitation;

(b) the number of persons involved in the cases;

(c) whether Government had agreed to withdraw all the pending cases and an assurance was also given by Government to the members of the Consultative Committee on Kerala on the similar lines;

(d) if so, the number of cases withdrawn by Government; and

(e) the number of cases still pending with the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) In connection with the Kerala Bandh and connected agitation, 12 cases were registered in Badgara Police Station and 3 in Edicherry Police Stations.

(b) 220.

(c) No, Sir. No such assurance on behalf of the Government was given. The Chairman of the Consultative

Committee on Kerala Legislation, however, agreed to convey to the Governor the consensus of the opinion of the Committee that all cases should be withdrawn.

(d) 172 cases have so far been ordered to be withdrawn.

(e) 50 cases. These cases are still under consideration as they are of a graver type.

Hindi in Assistant Grade Examination

1490. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi is introduced as an alternative medium in the Assistants Grade Examination of the Union Public Service Commission to be held on the 21st February, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the introduction of Hindi alone as an alternative medium to the exclusion of other languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. Hindi was introduced as an alternative medium for Assistants Grade Examination in 1964.

(b) Following the Presidential Order of 27th April, 1960, it was decided by Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission to introduce Hindi as an alternative medium of examination for answering certain papers at the Assistants Grade Examination to be held in 1964 and thereafter. This option has accordingly been available at the Asssistants' Grade Examinations held in 1964 and thereafter. (The continued availability of this option at the examination to be held in February, 1967 is in accord with the assurance given in the House on 28-8-66 viz., that till such time as all the 14 languages are introduced, the present arrangements will continue.)

Delhi Parents and Teachers' Council

1491. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Parents and Teachers' Council has submitted any memorandum to Government this year;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Council; and

(c) the action taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). In this connection attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3902 in the Lok Sabha on 31-8-1966.

Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus by Coal Industry

1492. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the bipartite discussion in Calcutta and Delhi between the Coal Employers and Workers' Representatives regarding the payment of Profit Sharing Bonus for 1965;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the workers and the stand of the employers thereon; and

(c) the decisions taken by the bipartite committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand of the workers is that all collieries whose financial year ended on 31-3-1966 should pay bonus for the year 1965 by the end of November, 1966. The employers have asked for extension of the time limit for the payment of bonus upto 31-3-1967 or till the end of three months from the date of sanction of further price

increase by Government whichever is earlier.

(c) The Employers' and Workers' representatives have been meeting and discussing the question of extending the time-limit for payment of bonus so as to arrive at a mutually agreed time schedule for making the payment. Discussions held so far have been inconclusive and the parties are due to meet again for further discussions. Results of these discussions are awaited.

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों से पकड़े गये हथियार

1493. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही मिजो लोगों के साथ हुई विभिन्न मुठभेड़ों में जो हथियार पकड़े गये हैं वे भारत में बने हुए पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि ये हथियार उनके पास कैसे पहुंचे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, कुछ मामलों में।

(ख) 28 फरवरी/पहली मार्च 1966 को मिजो विद्रोहियों के आसाम राइफल्स तथा सिविल पुलिस की चौकियों पर प्रारम्भिक हमलों के दौरान इनमें से अधिकांश हथियार उनके हाथ लग गये। इसके बाद कुछ हथियार उनके हाथ उस समय लग गये जब उन्होंने सुरक्षा दलों को घेर लिया।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Hindi in U.P.S.C.

1494. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a communication to the U.P.S.C. making Hindi a compulsory subject; and

(b) whether this is in consistence with the assurances given by the Prime Minister and other leaders to the non-Hindi speaking areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Role of Panchayati Raj in Education

1495. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 26th July, 1966 regarding the role of Panchayati Raj in Education and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations finally;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if not, when they are likely to be considered finally?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The recommendations have been referred to the State Governments and their views are awaited.

(c) These will be considered at the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education in December, 1966. The Government of India will take a decision after ascertaining the views of the State Governments and the C.A.B.E.

Agriculture Oriented Education

1496. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report published in the *"Hindustan Times"* dated the 23rd September, 1966 in which it is stated that in order to develop agriculture on modern and technological lines, the Minister of Food and Agriculture stressed the need for making education agriculture-oriented; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government agrees that there is urgent need to develop agriculture on modern scientific lines and that education can make a vital contribution to it.

Professors for Engineering Colleges

1497. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of senior plan posts of Professors have been sanctioned for Engineering Colleges affiliated to the Centrally administered Universities;

(b) if so, whether it would not be in line with the proposals of the Economy Committee to defer such appointments, especially in Science subjects for which advanced teaching facilities already exist in parent Science Departments of these Universities; and

(c) the action, Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Of the three Centrally Administrated Universities which have engineering faculties, only the University of Delhi has an engineering college affiliated to it. For the implementation of the expansion programme of this college in the Third Plan, three posts of professors were sanctioned.

(b) and (c). The Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi is under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration and for considering the question of additional staff for this college, the facilities available at the Delhi University cannot be taken into account.

Hindi Training College, Kerala

1498. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal to start a Hindi Training College in Kerala for some time back; and

(b) if so, the reason for not sanctioning it so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India accorded administrative approval to the opening of a new Hindi Teachers Training College at Trivandrum in June, 1966. The Kerala Government are now taking necessary steps, such as purchase of equipment, furniture, etc., and recruitment of the teaching staff for the College. The college is likely to start functioning from the next academic year.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

1499. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केवलरिया :
श्री रमाकांत राव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय की एस० आई० यूनिटों ने, जिन्होंने वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्य का निरीक्षण किया था, हिन्दी सम्बन्ध वर्तमान तथा भावी नीतियों और भविष्य में इन दोनों कार्यालयों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, ताकि भविष्य में हिन्दी के विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) वित्त मन्त्रालय की एस० आई० यूनिट ने केवल केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्य पर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की है। वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के कार्य पर अभी रिपोर्ट आनी बाकी है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट में, निदेशालय द्वारा अमल में लाई जा रही वर्तमान योजनाओं के आधार पर आवश्यक स्टाफ को ध्यान में रखा गया है, जिसका मूल्यांकन निदेशक के परामर्श से किया गया है। निदेशालय द्वारा भविष्य में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली नई योजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की भर्ती पर रिपोर्ट में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। नई योजनाओं को० कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की जरूरत पड़ने पर मंजूर किया जा सकता है और किया जाएगा।

Special Stamps

1500. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been received for the issue of special stamps in the memory of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, late Secretary General of the United Nations and Mr. J. F. Kennedy, late President of the United States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the limited printing capacity of the Security Press, Nasik and acute shortage of adhesive imported stamp paper, it could not be possible to bring out the proposed stamps.

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

1501. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खुफिया पुलिस ने दिल्ली में कमला मार्केट के निकट एक मकान से दो पाकिस्तानी जासूसों को गिरफ्तार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके पास से क्या माल बरामद हुआ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। किन्तु 11-10-1966 को विदेशी अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत उस क्षेत्र से दो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पकड़े गये थे और मुकदमा

चलाये जाने पर उनमें से प्रत्येक को एक महीने का कठिन कारावास तथा 50 रुपये जुर्माने का दण्ड दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Central Jail, Delhi

1502. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complete charge of the Central Jail, New Delhi has been taken over by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) whether the entire staff of various categories attached to the said central jail has also been taken over by the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes.

(b) 1st August, 1966.

(c) and (d). The staff in position before 1st August, 1966 continues to work in the Jail are borne on the Punjab/Haryana State Cadres.

Educational Melas

1503. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme sponsored by the Union Government for organising Travelling Exhibitions and Educational Melas; and

(b) if so, the important activities of the scheme in the various States during the last financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Transfer of 'Sitah Diara' from Bih to U.P.

1504. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the sentiments expressed by the overwhelming number of members of Bihar Legislature against the transfer of "Sitah Diara"—village home of Sri Jayaprakash Narain from Bihar to U.P., any steps are being taken to modify the Trivedi Award; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Sitah Diara Mauza is already in Bihar according to the existing fixed boundary between Bihar and U.P. During the discussions in the Bihar Legislature on the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1966, it had been clarified on behalf of the State Government that the Bill did not seek to transfer the place where Shri Jayaprakash Narain's house is situated from Bihar to Uttar Pradesh. The question of modifying Shri Trivedi's award, therefore, does not arise.

Craft Education at Secondary Level

1505. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secondary Education Commission oppointed by Government long ago, recommended that every student at the secondary level must learn at least one craft irrespective of the fact whether he or she aims at adopting it as a profession or not; and

(b) if so, how far this aspect of the secondary education has been taken into consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Primary School Age Group Children

1506. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the number of pre-school-age-group children in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such children; and

(c) how far they are covered by the Balwadis in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 403 lakhs in the age-group 3—6 in 1965-66.

(c) There are at present about 20,000 Balwadis with a total enrolment of about 6 lakhs.

Total Students

1507. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in the country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the increase over the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The number of students at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at 70.29 million.

(b) The increase over the Second Five Year Plan is about 23.83 million.

Power of Labour Court

1508. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1902 on the 10th August, 1966 regarding the power, of Labour Courts and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the matter finally to enhance the powers of the Labour Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the causes for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Clause 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th September, 1966, seeks to confer the necessary powers on the Labour Courts, Tribunal and National Tribunals.

(b) It has been proposed that where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunals, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require. The authority concerned shall, in any proceeding under the proposed provision, rely only on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Administrative Reforms Commission

1509. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has asked for additional powers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the powers asked for?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Powers under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) were asked for and were granted.

Oil Structure at Dholka

1510. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new oil structure has been found at Dholka near Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the extent of such oil reserve?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Only one well has so far been drilled. An assessment of the reserves of oil can be made only after some more wells are drilled.

Hill State Demands Day

1511. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Hill-State Demands Day was observed by the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference in Assam on the 24th October, 1966;

(b) whether 24th October, 1966 was declared a public holiday by the State Government to facilitate this demonstration;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Flag with a rose inserted was demonstrated either in the procession or by a leader of the Assam Leaders Conference to the Press a few days prior to this demonstration; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. 24th October, 1966 was a public holiday on account of Vijyadashmi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The activities of the All-Party Hill Leaders are being watched by the Government.

Drilling in Rameshwaram

1512. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil test drilling in Rameshwaram Island has started; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be started and whether all the equipment required for the purpose has reached the Island?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) The well is expected to be drilled during 1968, according to a provisional programme prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Assets of Indo-Burma Co.

1513. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Indian Oil Corporation to purchase the fixed assets of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of such assets and their book value; and

(c) by what time the transaction is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The assets consist mainly of their Oil Installations at Bombay and Calcutta, Up-country Depots and Retail outlets at various places. The book value of the fixed assets, according to the balance sheet for the year

ended 31st December 1965, is Rs. 75,00,570.

(c) The matter requires considerable examination and negotiation. No forecast can be made of the time needed.

Civil Second Appeals in High Courts

1514. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Civil second appeals filed in the various High Courts since 1957;

(b) the number of Second appeals dismissed *in limine* and the court fees recovered thereon; and

(c) if so, the provision, if any, and in which High Court, has been made for refund of such court fees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information has been asked for from the State Governments and when received will be laid on the Table of the House.

Goa Patriots

1515. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3919 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) the composition and personnel of the Committee which propose to erect a suitable monument to commemorate the memory of martyrs;

(b) whether the design and location of the proposed monument have been finalized; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Committee is presided over by Shri D. B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister, Goa. Shri Vasant Subraya Joshi of Vasca da Gama is the Treasurer of the Committee. The General Secretaries are Shri Jayant Rao S. Tilak of Poona, Shri Peter Alvares of Bombay, and Shri Gopal A. Kamat of Bicholim, Goa. The Committee has formed a sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Goa to collect funds for the memorial. Shri Vasant Subraya Joshi is the treasurer of this sub-committee, of which the General Secretaries are Shri Jayant Rao S. Tilak, Shri Peter Alveres and Shri Gopal A. Kamat.

(b) The design and location of the memorial have not as yet been finalised by the Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

University in Nainital, U.P.

1516. Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a University in Nainital in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the University will be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons for postponing the establishment of a University in that region despite a formal announcement made by Government some two years ago?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has a proposal for the establishment of a University at Nainital.

(b) and (c). The Union Government have not made any announcement. The proposal of the State Government will receive consideration in the light of overall policy regarding establishment of new Universities under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Educated Unemployment in U.P.

1517. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is increasing among educated persons in the border and hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate employment to the educated persons in these areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The number of educated persons seeking work with employment exchanges in the border and hill districts of Uttar Pradesh was 2491 on 30-6-1966 as against 2861 as on 30-6-1965.

(b) Various development schemes included under the Five-Year Plans are expected to create an increasing number of employment opportunities for unemployed persons, including the educated.

गाजीपुर का मुख्य डाकघर

1518. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या संचार मन्त्री 27 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 394 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजीपुर के मुख्य डाकघर की इमारत बनाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निर्माण कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) इस कार्य के लिए विस्तृत प्राक्कलन को 26 जुलाई, 1966 को मंजूरी दे दी गई थी और टेंडर मांगने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा 'टेंडर मांगने के नोटिस' सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज भी मंजूर कर दिये गए हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) यह भी उन इमारतों में से एक है, जिनका काम पूंजी की कमी के कारण आगे के लिए स्थगित कर देना पड़ा । अब इस काम के अगले वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात 1967-68 के दौरान चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Cumpulsory Retirement

1519. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme under which Officers proved wanting in integrity would be compulsorily retired on their attainment of 50 years of age or on completion of 25 years of service;

(b) whether the scheme has met with opposition from the **Finance** Ministry; and

(c) the stage at which it stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The paper on "measures for strengthening administration" which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1961 by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, contained the following recommendations:—

> "It is proposed to appoint a small committee in each Ministry to locate officials who are ineffective or against whom suspicions exist regarding their integrity amounting to moral conviction. Measures will be taken to develop the ineffective persons by necessary counselling and training. In case persons are not capable of improvement and are in the age group of 45 to 50, they will be retired either on completion of 25

years of service or at the age of 50 years, whichever is earlier. The retirement rules will be amended suitably. Persons lacking in integrity will be dealt with separately".

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhana Committee) also made a recommendation to the effect that the Government should have the powers to compulsorily retire a Government servant who had completed 25 years of qualifying service or had attained the age of 50 years, without giving any reason and without liability for special pension. Proposals to implement these recommendations are under consideration. The Finance Ministry have offered certain comments on the proposals.

Implementation of Dhanbad Tribunal Award

1520. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Khas Chalbalpur colliery has implemented the Award of the Dhanbad Tribunal dated the 7th October, 1963 Ref. No. 7 of 1962; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government against the management?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Government is considering legal action against the management. The delay in the case has arisen from some legal complications which are being examined.

Unapproved Labour Camps in Coal Mines

1521. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines which have set up labour camps, unapproved by the Central Miners' Hostels Committee;

(b) the names of such coal mines;

(c) the steps taken by Government to close down such camps;

(d) when these camps were set up; and

(e) the number of coal mines which have sought recognition for their camps from the Central Miners' Hostels Committee and the number of cases rejected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nine.

(b) 1. Kharkharee Colliery, P. O. Kharkharee, District Dhanbad.

2. Murulidih Colliery, P. O. Mahuda, District Dhanbad.

3. Khas Dharmaband Colliery, P.O. Malkera, District Dhanbad.

4. Ena Colliery. P. O. Dhansar, District Dhanbad.

5. Khas Karanpura Colliery P. O. Patratu, District Hazaribagh.

6. East Chora Colliery P. O. Bahula, District Burdwan.

7. Madhujore Colliery, P. O. Kajoragram, District Burdwan.

8. Samla Manderbony Colliery, P. O. Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan.

9. Newton Chickli Colliery, P. O. Parasia, District Chhindwara, M. P.

(c) The camps have been set up by collieries. Setting up of such camps, which do not satisfy the prescribed standards, is discouraged by the Central Hostels Committee, which does not grant them recognition.

(d) Information is not readily available and is being collected.

(e) Management of eight collieries had applied for recognition earlier but none of them could be granted recognition. The ninth colliery has applied for recognition only recently and its application is under consideration.

Of the eight collieries whose applications were rejected six have applied again for recognition. One of these has been approved and the remaining five are under consideration.

Overpayment by I.O.C.

1522. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2258 on the 14th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the money overpaid to Messrs. R. B. Bhola Nath and Sons by the I.O.C. has since been recovered; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for the overpayment?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). On further investigation, an over-payment of only Rs. 550 on account of supply of sub-standard materials, to a firm called Messrs R. B. Bhola Nath and Co., was detected and this amount has been recovered from that firm. The question of action against those responsible for this over-payment was examined in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and no action against any official of the Corporation was considered necessary.

Central Recruiting Organisation System

1523. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 9th Session of the Industrial Committee on coal mining at its meeting at Calcutta in August, 1964 recommended for abolishing the Central Recruiting Organisation system;

(b) whether this Organisation is still being run and maintained by the employers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). As explained in replies to Unstarred Question Nos. 764 and 3205 of 23rd February, 1966 and 24th August, 1966 respectively, the Coal Fields Recruiting Organisation is an employers' Organisation. The control exercised by the Organisation over the Gorakhpuri labour have led to certain undesirable practices. In the light of the recommendation of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining (August 1964) the Government have given careful consideration to the matter and have decided that these practices which have led to discrimination between Gorakhpuri labour and other labour employed in mines in the matters of admissions to miners' hostels, conditions of work and supervisory control should be stopped. The measures chalked out in this connection are under implementation by the authorities concerned.

Central Jail, Delhi

1524. Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners in the Central Jail, Delhi who are eligible for a better class but have been confined to 'C' class;

(b) the number of cases still pending with Government and since when they are pending;

(c) whether some cases have been pending for more than six months; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As eligibility for a better class is determined, on applications, in respect of under-trials, by the trial court and in regard to convicts, by the State Government, it is not possible to give the total number of prisoners who are eligible for a better class.

(b) No cases are pending with the Government.

(c) No cases have been pending for more than six months.

(d) The question does not arise.

Drilling at Bodra

1525. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 646 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether drilling started on the 18th August, 1966, at Bodra near Port Canning has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results obtained?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; the work is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Gang engaged in Trafficking of Women

1526. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3184 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation in the case of trafficking of women by a gang unearthed in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the seven persons previously arrested have been put up for trial and if so, the result of the trial?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The investigation has not yet been completed. Two more arrests have since been made in connection with this case which is expected to be challaned shortly.

Arrears due towards I.O.C.

1527. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount due to the Indian Oil Corporation and the period for which it is due;

(b) the amount due for more than two months and the number of parties from whom it is due;

(c) the largest amount that is due from any party; and

(d) the terms on which petrol and other products are supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The outstanding amount due as on 30th September, 1966 is Rs. 22.66 crores. This includes a small sum of Rs. 0.29 lakhs due from 1961-62, but the bulk of the amount relates to 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) Supplies of products to kerosene agents and dealers at the retail outlets are made against cash. Supplies to Government, semi-Government customers and bulk industrial concerns, are made on 30 days' credit.

Commissioner for Public Grievances

1528. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since appointed a Commissioner for Public

Grievances in the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the number and nature of the cases examined by the Commissioner so far and the manner of their disposal; and

(c) the strength of the staff under the Commissioner and the organisational set-up of his office?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner for Public Grievances received direct from the public 960 complaints upto the end of October, 1966. Of these he dealt with 689 and the remaining 271 complaints are at various stages of correspondence/discussion. A statement showing category-wise distribution of the complaints is given below. The Commissioner deals with a complaint in consultation with the Ministry/Department/Office concerned and where necessary by sending for the relevant file.

(c) A small unit consisting of an Under Secretary, a Section Officer, one U.D.C., one Hindi Assistant, a steno-typist and a Clerk, has been provided to assist him.

STATEMENT

Category	No. of complaints
(1) Delay	188
(2) Wrong judgment or wrong discretion	129
(3) Rude or inconsiderate behaviour	10
(4) Service Matters	48
(5) Compensation	18
(6) Miscellaneous	56
Total:	443

In addition there were 482 cases outside the Commissioner's jurisdiction. These were sent to the authorities concerned for necessary action and the complainants informed. No action was taken in 35 cases; these were either anonymous complaints or representations without any specific complaints or complaints which did not concern the complainants.

Shops in Deshbandhu Gupta Market, New Delhi

1529. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some shopkeepers in Deshbandhu Gupta Market, New Delhi are being asked to pay a huge interest amounting to more than Rupees Two Hundred on nominal sums amounting to only a few paisa which have not been paid by them towards the cost of the shops inadvertently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Interest on the balance price of allottable properties is levied in accordance with the provisions of rule 28 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. Those who do not pay the entire cost within a period of two years are required to pay interest at the rates specified in this rule. The applicability of the rule is uniform and the allottees in Desh Bandhu Gupta Market have also to pay interest in accordance with the Rules.

गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के "दशम ग्रंथ" के श्लोक प्रकाशित करना

1530. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की प्रार्थना पर 'यूनेस्को' गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के

'दशम ग्रन्थ' के चुनींदा श्लोकों को अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि तक उनके प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पाण्डुलिपि यूनेस्को को भेज दी गई है और उसके निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है।

Loss of Idols from Temple Brihadiswara, Tanjore

1531. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some valuable idols, sculptured in stone, all of exquisite beauty and workmanship have been stolen from some famous temples like Brihadiswara temple, Tanjore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such thefts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan) (a) Three idols, which were under worship, were stolen from the Brihadiswara temple at Tanjore on the night of 11th October, 1966. The Archaeological Survey of India is not aware of any other theft of the kind, in the recent past, from a temple under worship.

(b) The police are investigating into the theft of the idols from the Brihadiswara temple. Generally, idols in worship at the protected monuments are looked after under arrangements made by the authorities of the temple, etc. In the case of the Tanjore temple, the state government was in charge of the arrangements for watch and ward at the temple. The question of preventing such thefts from the Centrally protected monuments can be completely effected only by providing round the clock watch arrangements. This has not been possible hitherto because of financial limitations. However, instructions have been given to the Director General of Archaeology to collect lose sculptures at protected monuments and sites and store them at certain selected sculpture sheds under more effective watch and ward arrangements until more propitious times when site museums are constructed to store them.

Entry fee for visit to Monuments in Agra and Delhi

1532. **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an entry fee of 20 paise has been levied from the 20th November, 1966 for entry to the Taj Mahal at Agra, Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra and Safdarjung Mausoleum and Humayun's Tomb at Delhi;

(b) if so, the annual monthly benefit expected therefrom;

(c) whether it is also a fact that admission on Fridays would be free; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) An entry fee of 20 paise will be charged from the 20th November, 1966 from every visitor above the age of 15 years to the Taj Mahal and Itimad-ud-daula at Agra; Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra; and Safdarjung Mausoleum in New Delhi. It is not proposed for the present to charge such fee from visitors to Humayun's Tomb in Delhi.

(b) It is difficult to estimate the monthly or annual income just at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Besides providing free admittance to all visitors on one day in the week, Friday has the advantage that

prayers could be offered on this day at some of these monuments usually visited by the devout for the purpose unhampered by restrictions and without having to pay any fee.

हिन्दी में प्रपत्रों की पाई

1533. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5185 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 147 प्रपत्रों में से अब तक कितने प्रपत्र हिन्दी में छापे जा चुके हैं ; और

(ख) शेष प्रपत्रों को हिन्दी में छापने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अभी तक 69 प्रपत्र हिन्दी-इंग्लिश या केवल हिन्दी में छापे गये हैं ।

(ख) शेष प्रपत्रों में से कुछ का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर लिया गया है और अन्य का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । तत्पश्चात् दिल्ली प्रशासन उन को दोनों भाषाओं में छपवाने का प्रबन्ध करेगा ।

Pay-scales of Teachers

1534. Shri Sumat Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity between the pay-scales of teachers employed in Government and aided Higher Secondary Schools in the States, if so, in which States;

(b) whether there is a proposal to bring about parity between the two; and

(c) whether Government referred the matter to the respective States suggesting them the desirability of having parity and if so, their reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. The States are: Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has all along been impressing upon the States to bring about parity in the salary scale of Government and non-Government teachers. Recently the same principle of parity has been reiterated by the Education Commission. It appears that the main difficulty in introducing parity in the States is one of funds.

Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service

1535. Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Sumat Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unqualified persons are officiating as Section Officers in the Central Secretariat and attached offices;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the list of successful candidates was published on the basis of the departmental limited examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in December, 1965;

(d) if so, the number of successful candidates; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to see that all irregular and *ad hoc* appointments are terminated by appointing the candidates who have been declared successful by the Union Public Service Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Rule 13 (2) of

the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 lays down that temporary vacancies remaining unfilled due to non-availability of officers included in the Select List for Section Officers' Grade may be filled by the temporary promotion of suitable permanent Officers of the Assistants' Grade who have rendered not less than 8 years approved service in the grade. Such promotions are liable to be terminated when officers included in the Select List become available. It is a fact that at present there are a number of suh non-Select List Officers officiating as Section Officers (against temporary vacancies including leave or Short term vacancies). The number of such officers, which keeps fluctuating from day to day, is not readily available. The information is however being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The results of the Section Officers Grade Limited Departmental Examination held in December, 1965, were announced by the U.P.S.C. only on 17-9-1966. On the basis of this examination, names of 31 candidates have been recommended for inclusion in the Select List. In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962, the Select List is required to comprise in addition to the names of these 31 candidates, equal numbers from each of the two other categories mentioned therein, viz. (i) eligible permanent officers of the Assistants' Grade; and (ii) such of the 'left-over' candidates of the Assistant Superintendents (Regular Temporary Establishment) Examinaion held in 1959 and 1960, as may be declared eligible by the U.P.S.C. for inclusion in the Select List. The names of candidates of (the latter) category/(ii) have been furnished by the U.P.S.C. only last week and it is expected that the Select List will be issued shortly.

(e) The appointments referred to are made under Rule 13(2) of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962 and cannot be termed as irregular. In any case, the non-Select List officers officiating as Section Officers will be replaced by officers included in the Select List as soon as they become available.

Commemoration Stamps

1536. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the progress, if any, in the publication of postage stamps in commemoration of the eminent revolutionary leader, the late Shri Rashbehari Basu?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The special postage stamp in memory of the late Rashbehari Basu has been approved for issue in December 1967.

Babisole Colliery

1537. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received complaints from the workers of Babisole Colliery in West Bengal about the victimisation by management and high handedness by the Police following the workers' refusal to work on a day of compulsory holiday on the 2nd October, 1966;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the complaints;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A complaint was received from the All India Trade Union Congress alleging victimisation by the management and interference by the police.

(b) to (d). Most of the matters raised in the All India Trade Union Congress's letter relate to law and order and are in the hands of the police. However, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery is enquiring into matters within its competence.

Allotment of Land to Displaced Persons from Pakistan

1537. Shri Lahri Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in the meeting held on 27th August, 1957 between the Officers of the Government of Punjab and the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India *vide* minutes No. VIII regarding the allotment of land to those displaced Hindu and Sikh sons and grandsons whose fathers or grandfathers had either remained in Pakistan after embracing Islam or gone over to Pakistan from India as a result of the Partition of the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether any allotments of lands were made to the displaced persons coming over to India according to this decision, if so, their details with full addresses;

(d) on the basis on which the claims of these land allottees were determined; and

(e) whether any lands were allotted to those Hindu and Sikh sons who had remained in India while their fathers and grandfathers who had become Muslims before Partition and gone over to Pakistan in 1947-48; if so, their details with full addresses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the decision is placed on the Table of the Sabha. Attention is also invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3894 on 31-8-1966.

(c) The number of persons who were allotted land, their details and addresses are not readily available.

(d) As decided, claims have been determined according to the provisions of the Hindu Law and Quasi Permanent Land Allotment Scheme.

(e) Allotments have been made only to the displaced persons who have come over from West Pakistan. The question of furnishing details with addresses of those Hindu and Sikhs' sons who have remained in India while their fathers and grandfathers migrated to Pakistan, does not arise.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7334/66].

Allotment of Land to D.Ps. from Pakistan

1539. Shri Lahri Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of Partition of the country, certain Hindu and Sikh landowners had stayed behind in Pakistan after embracing Islam but their sons and grandsons had come over to India;

(b) whether any decision was taken by the Government of Punjab in July, 1951 to allot lands to those displaced persons;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table along with the list of the persons with their addresses to whom lands were allotted according to this decision;

(d) the basis on which their claims were determined; and

(e) whether any landowner of village Panjwar, Distt. Amritsar whose grandfather had become Muslim before partition and gone over to Pakistan forwarded representation through certain Members of Parliament between 10th August, 1966 and 20th October, 1966 to the Central Government requesting thereby to treat him at par with those referred to in part (b) above in the matter of land allotment, if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (d). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1538 of date.

(b) Yes.

(c) However, its copy alongwith a list of persons with their addresses is not readily available.

(e) Yes. The case is being disposed of judicially.

Panel for Under Secretaries

1540. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Selection Committee appointed for preparing the panel of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat Service issued in September, 1966 was composed of the same Chairman and Members as the one appointed for preparing the panel issued in January, 1966;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the panel issued in September, 1966 was intended to be a continuation of the panel issued in January, 1966;

(c) if not, why those Section Officers, who were interviewed for January, 1966 panel were not called for interview for preparing the fresh panel issued in September, 1966;

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether all those Officers who were found fit for appointment as Under Secretaries in January, 1966, under Regulation 5(4) of the C.S.S. (Promotion to Grade 1 and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964, but could not be included in the January, 1966 panel have been included in the September, 1966 panel; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Members of the two Selection Committees being the same they did not consider it necessary to have a fresh interview for Selection Officers already interviewed for the panel issued in January, 1966, as performance of a candidate at a moderating interview of this nature could not change perceptibly in the short period intervening the two panels. The cases of such officers were, therefore, considered on the basis of performance at the interview held earlier and their record of service.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

राजभाषा के रूप में देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी

1541. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री तिम्मय्या :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बाकलीवाल :
श्री अल्वारेस :
श्री मान सिंह पू० पटेल :
श्री वासप्पा :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री अचल सिंह :
श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ :
श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :
श्री सुमत प्रसाद :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी देश की राजभाषा होते हुए भी भट्ठों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली ईंटों पर अब तक भी अंग्रेजी के ही शब्द होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी समितियों तथा अन्य भट्ठों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली ईंटों पर अंग्रेजी में चिह्न बन्द करवाने का है और, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). देश के भट्ठा उद्योग द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली ईंटों का सम्बन्ध शिक्षा मंत्रालय से नहीं है । यह मामला उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, जिनको प्रश्न की एक प्रति आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दी गई है ।

Asian History Congress

1542. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates for the expenditure on the Asian History Congress held in December, 1961 by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, were not prepared in advance;

(b) the detailed break-up of the estimates;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the Congress; and

(d) whether the expenditure incurred on the said Congress was sanctioned by the competent authority and if so, when it was sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The estimates of expenditure were prepared on an *ad-hoc* basis and were also agreed to by the Finance Committee of the Council. Revised estimates of Rs. 75,000 were approved for the expenditure on the Asian History Congress.

(b) This information is not available.

(c) Rs. 81,000.

(d) Expenditure on individual items of the Council's programme is sanctioned by the competent authorities of the Council.

Visit to Foreign Countries by Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations

1543. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations in 1965 and 1966; and

(b) whether the former Principal of Delhi College, Delhi was sent on behalf of the said Council on a lecture tour of the Arab countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 1965—Ceylon, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Hongkong and Philippines. 1966—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey.

(b) The former Principal of Delhi College, Delhi, visited U.A.R in 1962 as a member of a delegation of educationists sponsored by the Government of India. On his way back he visited Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran to give lectures on India and to make a study of the educational systems of those countries. The Council only gave him a grant of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) to cover the extra fare.

Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations

1544. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to the selection of the Secre-

tary for Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) whether the selection is made through the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) the term for which the appointment is made and how many extensions can be given to one incumbent;

(d) when the post was advertised last and the qualifications prescribed therein; and

(e) the qualifications of the present incumbent and his special suitability for the present assignment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education, (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous body and its Secretary is appointed by the Governing Body of the Council for such period and on such terms and conditions, as the Governing Body may determine. The Union Public Service Commission does not come into the picture.

(c) Tht post of Secretary of the Council is a permanent post but the Governing Body is free to make appointment to it either on a permanent besis or on deputation or on contract. There is no limit prescribed to the number of extensions that can be given to one incumbent, subject to the age of superannuation which is 58 as in the Government of India.

(d) The post was last advertised in 1955 and a copy of the advertisement giving the qualifications prescribed for the post is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-7332/66]. The appointment was made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee.

(e) A copy of the curriculum vitae of the present incumbent is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-7332/66].

Offer of Scholarships to Foreign Students by I.C.C.R.

1545. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations offers scholarships to foreign students for studying Indian dance in India;

(b) if so, the amount and the duration of the scholarship; and

(c) the total number of scholarships and the amounts therefor sanctioned during 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The regular scholarships carry a maintenance allowance of Rs. 250 per month plus tuition fee and book allowance of Rs. 200 per academic year. The duration is usually two years.

(c)

Year	No. of scholarships	Amount sanctioned
1962-63	—	—
1963-64	2	Rs. 1900
1964-65	2	Rs. 2000
1965-66	5	Rs. 9868·15

Silchar Regional Engineering College

1546. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silchar Regional Engineering College has come to existence;

(b) if so, when the admission of students will commence; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) From the academic year 1968-69.

(c) Before admissions are made, certain minimum essential physical facilities such as instructional buildings, equipment, and hostels for students have to be provided and proper staff recruited. This is expected to take about two years.

Telephones for Mysore

1547. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the telephone requirements of Mysore State every year;

(b) the number of public and private phones given to Mysore State during the Third Plan period alongwith the number of applications received during the same period;

(c) the reasons for less sanctions than applied for; and

(d) the requirements of the State during the Fourth Plan period and how the same are proposed to be met?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Average annual number of applications received is 4600.

(b) Number of phones provided during the third plan period—16,200 approximately.

Number of applications received during the same period—23,000 approximately.

(c) The expansion of exchanges and opening of new exchange in Mysore as in other States of India is being undertaken to the extent of available resources.

(d) Provision of about 33,600 additional telephones is being planned in Mysore State during the Fourth Plan period. The implementation will depend upon the availability of resources.

Infiltrators in Assam

1548. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Pakistani deportees from Assam have reinfiltrated the State:

(b) if so, their upto-date number; and

(c) the steps taken to send them back and to check the reinfiltration in the State by the deportees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Reports of re-entry into Assam of some Pak nationals deported earlier from there have been received.

(b) During the period from 16th September 1966, 321 deported were detected on the Indo-Pak border in Assam, 24 deportees were detected in Nowgon district; Most of them were intercepted and prevented from entering Indian territory while some were arrested.

(c) Necessary measures have been taken like intensifying patrolling on the broder, strengthening of the border posts etc.

Pak. Infiltration on West Bengal Border

1549. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Pakistani nationals and some persons who had years ago migrated to East Pakistan and who tried to

enter West Bengal through Bhurungamari in Cooch-Bihar towards the end of October, 1966 and have been detained by the Indian Police;

(b) whether the Indian border forces along the 500 mile Indo-Pak. boundary between Cooch-Bihar and Rangpur districts have been alerted against the possible Pakistani infiltration;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of East Pakistan;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto; and

(e) the action taken against the persons detained and the steps taken to tighten the security measures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No; no such attempt by Pak nationals and other persons who had migrated to Pakistan earlier from India to enter West Bengal from Bhurungamari district Rangpur in East Pakistan opposite District Cooch-Behar in October, 1966 was made.

(b) The Border Security Force personnel are constantly vigilant against any illegal entry into India from across the border.

(c) to (e): Does not arise.

Strike in Naya Nangal Fertilizer Factory

1550. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Naya Nangal Fertilizer Factory are on strike for the last eleven days;

(b) the production figures a day before the strike and on each day subsequent to the strike;

(c) the major demands of the workers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the course of the conciliation proceedings, workers had suggested arbitration which the Management refused to accept?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The workers were on strike from 17th October upto 8.00 a.m. on 7th November, 1966.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7331/66].

(d) The Management had suggested adjudication instead of arbitration.

Allotment of Shops in Deshbandu Gupta Market

1551. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some shops were allotted in Deshbandhu Gupta Market in 1959 and the payment was to be made within two years in equal instalments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after making the full payment in 1960 and 1961 some shopkeepers repeatedly requested the office of the regional settlement commissioner, Jamnagar House, New Delhi for the full payment certificates or the arrears to be paid if any;

(c) whether no reply was given to them till 1965 when they were asked to pay the interest on the balance for the entire period since 1960 for no fault of theirs; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No representation was received from the allottees. Since they did not make payment in accordance with the agreements executed by them notices were issued to the

allottees to pay the dues and interest in accordance with Rule 28 of the D.Ps. (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. Since none of the allottees paid the balance price within two years as agreed upon by them, interest was charged in accordance with Rule 28.

नई दिल्ली के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था में हड़ताल

1552. **श्री शिंकरे :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था के लगभग 250 कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिये हड़ताल कर रखी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों का विवरण क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Technical Training for People of Bastar

1553. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for training the local people of Bastar as technical hands for the proposed Bailadila Project in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, has however already set up an Industrial Training Institute at Bastar with effect from 1-11-1965 where training in the trades of Fitter, Electrician and Wireman is being imparted. This Institute is proposed to be expanded further by introducing training in the trades of Blacksmithy, Carpenter, Machinist, Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Turner and Welder. The ultimate seating capacity of the Institute is proposed to be raised to 296 seats by the end of 4th Five Year Plan. The question of integrating this Institute with the Craftsmen Training Scheme is also under consideration.

U.P.S.C. Examinations

1554. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Departmental or otherwise examinations are proposed to be held by U.P.S.C. in December; 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a large number of Central Government employees among the candidates for the various examinations and if so, the total number thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure a rational dispersal so that there is no direct or indirect loss of man days in the case of Government Servants and at the same time to ensure that the candidates do not lose the chances of the examinations for which they are eligible?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7333/66].

Cyclone in Madras Harbour

1555. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri P. C. Borroah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cyclone of grave intensity rocked the Madras Town and Harbour on the 4th November, 1966 causing a large number of casualties and shipwreck;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents; and

(c) the loss to life and property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes Sir. A cyclone hit Madras city and coastal districts of Chingleput and South Arcot on the afternoon of 3rd November.

(b) and (c). The gale and heavy showers caused extensive damage over a distance of nearly eighty miles along the eastern coast. All types of communications were disrupted. One lakh fifty thousand huts were destroyed and a number of irrigation tanks were breached causing damage to standing crops. A bridge was partially damaged and a portion of grand trunk road was washed away. One ship broke into two and three ran aground.

30 persons lost their lives. Total damage is still being assessed. Relief measures have however, already been taken and the total cost by way of relief to people and repairs to tanks, road breaches etc is estimated to be about two crores.

Postal Stationery

1556. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a number of places in our country, postal stationery and stamps are not available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when normalcy will be restored?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Excepting Inland Letter Cards there is no shortage of any other postal stationery and stamps.

(b) Inadequate printing capacity in the Security Press, Nasik.

(c) Necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of printing equipments to increase the capacity in the Security Press has already been released and orders for the machineries have been placed. it is expected that as soon as the machineries are installed at Nasik the capacity would be sufficiently enhanced to meet the requirements of the Inland and Letter Cards in the country.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PROPOSED STUDENTS' NATIONAL MARCH IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मेरा एक सवाल था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर खत्म हो गया है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have tabled some very important calling attention notices. Shri Patil has made a statement. The Eastern Command people have said that it is the Railways which are responsible. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have got a call attention notice from Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस पढ़ने से पहले आप से एक छोटी सी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मंत्री लोग कभी कभी आप से रियायत ले लेते हैं और स्टेटमेंट देने में देर करने की इजाजत ले लेते हैं, जिसका नतीजा बुरा होता है और जिस मकसद से हम लोग ध्यानाकर्षण के नोटिस देते हैं, वह मकसद खत्म हो जाता है। मैंने कल भी इस सदन में यह कहा था कि आज शाम को सरकार हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लेगी और कल यह स्टेटमेंट देगी। मैं इस बात को इसलिए उठा रहा हूं कि जब कल यह कहा गया था कि आज मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं, तब कल रात को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और दूसरे एम० पी० को गिरफ्तार कर लेना इस सदन की कन्टेम्प्ट है और मैं इस बारे में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order. Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: Let me take up the call attention notice first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is on this call attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Kishen Pattnayak call attention to that first.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "18 नवम्बर, 1966 को दिल्ली में छात्रों की प्रस्तावित नैशनल मार्च पर रोक लगाया जाना।"

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir,.....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्या दमन के लिए इनका स्वागत किया जा रहा है ? क्या इनकी दमन नीति का स्वागत हो रहा है ?

श्री बागड़ी : जिस रास्ते नन्दा गये हैं, उसी रास्ते यह भी जायेंगे। शर्म आनी चाहिए। लोक सभा के सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि फ्रंट बेंच पर बैठ कर हर वक्त बोलते रहें। मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने के लिए उठे हैं और माननीय सदस्य बोलते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : उन को रात के समय गिरफ्तार किया गया। मेरे घर पर सारी रात पुलिस बैठी रही।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : इस समय उधर से तालियां बजाने का क्या अर्थ है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: A demonstration before Parliament by students from different parts of the country described as "National Students March" has been announced for 18th November. According to information available to us, the demonstration is being organised by Samajvadi Yuva Jan Sang. . .

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: It is 'Sabha'. गृह मंत्री को नाम की तो ठीक जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

Shri Y. B. Chavan:.... the Students' Federation and the UP Students' Action Committee. Efforts are being made in several States, and on a particularly large scale in Uttar Pradesh, to mobilise students for the projected demonstrtion. An order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibiting processions, public meetings etc. in the neighbourhood of Parliament House, Connaught Circus and Chandni Chowk has been in force for a long time. The Delhi authorities, however, used

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to allow processions to be taken out to the Parliament area subject to conditions prescribed by them. Following the disturbances in Parliament and other neighbouring areas on 7th November, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, has issued an order section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibiting processions, public meetings etc. in the entire Union Territory of Delhi.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: A shameful beginning for the Home Minister.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Taking into account the general climate of violence in the country, the very unfortunate involvement of certain sections of students in acts of violence and destruction of public property, and more particularly the experience in Delhi itself on 7th November, the Delhi authorities have decided that the projected demostration on 18th November should not be allowed.

श्री बागड़ी : बच्चों पर गोली चलाना वायलेंस है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They have taken care to publicise their decision so that students who are intending to participate in the demonstration and their guardians might know in good time that such participation would be unlawful and would expose the participants to criminal prosecution.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय डराना चाहते हैं । ये विद्यार्थी एक दिन इनको दफ़ना देंगे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I consider that the decision taken by the Delhi authorities is sound and in the best interest of students themselves.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order on this.

Mr. Speaker: For every word there cannot be a point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो हर समय उठाया जा सकता है । मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब के बयान के दरमियान में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । उनके बयान के बाद जो कुछ कहना हो, वह कहिये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Any attempt on the part of any person to interfere with the discharge of his duties and functions by a Member of Parliament is a breach of the privilege of Parliament and as such a serious matter.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हियर, हियर ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं सुन पा रहे हैं । हम सवाल कैसे पूछ सकेंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : शर्म, शर्म । अगर "हियर, हियर" कहा जाता है, तो यह बेशर्मी है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We should pause and consider whether demonstrations by large numbers of people in the neighbourhood of Parliament House which may hamper the functioning of the entire Parliament in a peaceful atmosphere, is something which we should view with complacency and acquiesesce in. If any section of the people has any grievances, they have means available to them to have the grievances raised in Parliament in one form or another. In addition, rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that a petition can be presented to this House on any matter of general public interest. If certain sections of students wish to bring any matters of importance concerning them pointedly to the notice of this House, it is open to them,

subject to your consent, Sir, to present a petition. But I am clear in my mind that it is essential for the proper functioning of our democratice institutions and in particular, of this supreme body that no attempt should be made to influence Parliament by bringing to its gates large bodies of men to raise slogans and make other kinds of demonstrations. As I have said earlier, there is danger at the present time of such demonstrations leading to disturbance of the public peace and destruction of property, and I am sure the whole House will agree with me that what happened on 7th November, or anything approaching it, must not be allowed to happen again.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): No, no.

श्री रंगा : नहीं नहीं, वैशम्पी, वैशम्पी ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I also take this opportunity through you, Sir, to make a general appeal to students throughout the country. They may have genuine difficulties, and they may have grievances of one kind or another.

श्री किशन पटनायक : विद्यार्थी इन लोगों दफ़ना देंगे, इन को कबर में भेज देंगे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: But it is of utmost importance in the interest of students themselves, and the country as a whole, that the methods they adopt for achieving their objectives are right. The future progress and well-being of the country will soon be in their hands, and if the students do not conduct themselves with full sense of responsibility, the future of the country will be in jeopardy. We, on our part, are always prepared to discuss things with them, to find out and remove their difficulties, explain our difficulties and limitations to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are you doing it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Indeed, we are not only ready to discuss matters with them but shall be happy to have opportunities for doing so. In these circumstances, there is, in my view, no justification whatever for agitations and demonstrations which in many cases lead to violence causing distress and unhappiness all round.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta: I also rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear Mr. Banerjee. All others will sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: I stood up first.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter. I have called Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Priya Gupta: You will call me then?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I invite your kind attention to paragraph 2 of the statement?

> "Any attempt on the part of any person, to interfere with the discharge of his duties and functions by a Member of Parliament is a breach of the privilege of Parliament and as such a serious matter."

Again, "If any section of the people has any grievances they have means available to them to have the grievances raised in Parliament in one form or another."

My point of order is that the question whether it is a breach of privilege or not cannot be raised this way; proper notice has to be given before 10 O'clock and under the rules you are to take a decision and give your consent for being raised. So, any amount of shouting slogans outside cannot be a breach of privilege. The Minister has crossed the limit.

The entire thing should be expunged and this is wrong. The second

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thing is that Mr. Chavan is a seasoned parliamentarian though he came here late. He says that if any section of the people had any grievances..

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard his point about the breach of privilege.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second point is this. He says that grievances can be raised in Parliament. Under the rules the grievances could not be raised by the Members of Parliament. They can ask questions, elicit information. So, both these things should be expunged from the statement because these are wrong statements to make.

Mr. Speaker: It was not a point of order at all and the Member also must have known that it is not a point of order. He has unnecessarily spent that time.... (*Interruptions*). The House cannot take that up unless that procedure is followed. Nothing has been done here.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I rise on a point of order but I have one particular difficulty. I do not want you to make an observation similar to the one that you were pleased to make just now about Mr. Banerjee's point of order, that I might possibly be knowing that it was not a point of order and at the same time I am raising it. Therefore, I am raising this point of order with a sense of trepidation because I do not want you to make similar observations in regard to myself. My point is now this. There was a call attention notice. The hon. Minister was called upon to make a reply. If his reply had been restricted to the subject-matter that was raised by our colleagues in this House, I would not have raised this point of order. He had gone far beyond that and touched upon questions of policy and he had made certain observations intended to advise the students and parents and also raised questions of policy as to how people are to get their grivances represented to Parliament through Members of Parliament and through you to the Government. That is where my point of order arises. Many of these points deserve detailed discussion in this House. It is another matter if there had not been any demonstration at all till now and if my hon. friends were to say that no demonstrations would be allowed before Parliament. That is not so. He has himself stated that several demonstrations had taken place. His only complaint is that in the light of what has happened in the latest demonstration, they want to enunciate a new policy and a new programme. But that policy and that programme had not been discussed in this House. It is a convention that has grown in this country and there are these demonstrations. No, less a person than Rajaji who was once the Head of State here came to bless the peasants' demonstration that I had the honour to lead to this Parliament and I presented that petition and that representation before you as well as before the Rashtrapati. No objection was taken for that. After that the communists organised their own; so many other people also did so; they have all gone off peacefully. The latest one has ended in disaster.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj and Seth Govind Das were there also on the platform. Why don't they be arrested?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (wardha): I want to make a personal explanation.

श्री बागड़ी : जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य भी वहां थे राधाकृष्णन् जी जिनके चरण छूते हैं।

Shri Ranga: There were Members of the Congress Party also; one of them happens to be Seth Govind Das who can be considered to be the father of this House. Nobody thought that there would be anything wrong in a demonstration like that. Just because the last demonstration had ended in a disaster for their Home Minister and also for their Ministry and for the country, it does not mean that the new Home Minister is Justified in promulgating a new policy and presenting it here without any notice whatsoever and expecting all of us to swallow it. All that he seeks to do through this statement on call attention notice and that is why I raise this point of order. Portions of his statement which go against the parliamentary convention, democratic convention that has grown in this country which seek to deny the right which the people have so far exercised in order to present their grievances and their demands before Parliament and also through the members of Parliament to the Government also are not to remain there. I suggest that you give us some advice and some direction that such statements ought not to be made and that the House need not take into consideration at this moment such portions of that statement. If they so wish, let them come forward with a definite proposal before this House and let them say: from now on we are going to pursue such and such policy and we would say goodbye to the earlier convention as a result of which the people have won for themselves a right which is an addition to the rights that had been conferred upon then by the rules. My hon. friend referred to the right to petition. We exercised it against the 17th amendment and we know the fate of that petition and we also know how careless and heartless they were in dismissing the lakhs of petitions that were presented against the 17th amendment by the kisans in this country, therefore this right to demonstrate before Parliament has become a sacred one so far as the people are concerned and it ought not to be denied to them just by way of a reply to call attention notice.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : प्वाईंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि 144 धारा लागू की गई । अगर कोई ब्रेक करता है 144 धारा को तो 145 या 188 में अरेस्ट कर सकते है । लेकिन इन को जो अरेस्ट किया गया है डाक्टर लोहिया ऐंड अदर्स को

The strangest thing is section 107 of the Cr. P. C. has been quoted.

जिसका कि कोई काम का धाम का रहने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है ।

I do not understand. A Member of Parliament has a definite place to live and has work to do.

घूमने वाला, बाहर घूमने वाला ।

My point of order is that the Minister should not have made that type of statement or ordered the arrest of people and he should not have made a statement on the breach of privilege question. He sould not have given 107 of the Cr. P.C. when there were so many other sections.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वाईंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । पहले तो मेम्बर साहब 107 को शायद अच्छी तरह समझते नहीं हैं ; 107 नहीं है वह, 109 जैसे वह कह रहे हैं, वह है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : 107 और खराब है । जिस का कोई रहने का ठिकाना नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सुनेंगे भी ? जब आप कह लिया तो मेरी बात भी सुनेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी धारा देश द्रोहियों के लिये है, जो जनता के नेता हैं, उनके लिये नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह मेरे लिये बहस करने का सवाल नहीं है कि यह जो गिरफ्तारी की गई है, वह जायज है या नाजायज है या किस दफ़ा में की गई है । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में संसद् की शोभा जा रही है । (व्यवधान) ।

Shri Priya Gupta: You are the keeper of our privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Priya Gupta, you must sit down. You have had your say. Mr. Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, this is a very serious point. Parliament is meeting in Delhi. The point is, are we Members of this sovereign institution....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is sovereign at all.

Shri Daji: ....are we to be held at the mercy of the local administration? I am raising this point as a point of privilege and protection. I would first of all like to enquire one thing. I presume that the Home Minister has not consulted you before making the statement. I do not think you have given your consent to this position.

Mr. Speaker: There is a notice that was given. (*Interruption*)

Shri Daji: That is why I said I presume. The point is this: the Government may or may not like to meet the demonstrators; and the Prime Minister may or may not like it, but we Members of Parliament, assembled in this House, have always honoured the right of the citizens of the country to come to us with petitions in a democratic and peaceful manner. Just because the police arrangements failed on one particular occasion, just because some mischiefmongers were not taken to task earlier on one occasion, just because of the intensive Cabinet quarrels one Home Minister had to be pulled down or because the things were engineered on the 7th November so that the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, may be pulled down because he was a thorn to them owing to his anti-corruption crusade....

Mr. Speaker: He must come to the point now.

Shri Daji: The point is this. Because on one occasion, the demonstrators went beyond a particular limit, is it permissible for the Government to deny this right not only to the citizens, but to me, as a Member and to you as a Presiding Officer of this House—the right, our most proud privilege of allowing the citizens to come. We, all of us, go to the people and seek their votes after three months we will be going from house to house and from doorstep to doorstep, seeking their votes. And so, is this Government entitled unilaterally to ban citizens coming before the sovereign Parliament? Of course, we know that around Parliament demonstrations are prohibited, but I request you to consider this as a matter of fundamental privilege of Parliament, jointly, of all Members of Parliament and give us protection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is a fundamental point of order. May I invite your attention to.....

Mr. Speaker: There are so many holding their books.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a very material point of order. If I heard the new Home Minister aright, he said that the ban has been imposed on the entire Union territory of Delhi. The right of peaceful agitation and demonstration is an inalienable, fundamental right in a democracy. I hope nobody can counter this proposal. And the ban a natural consequence—rather, it is an unnatural consequence—which has flowed out of the mishandling of the situation on 7th November, for which the pitch had been qeered, according to the former Home Minister's statement, by the Government themselves; lack of co-ordination between the Prime Minister, and the former Home Minister and the administration—all these were responsible for

the situation. They sowed the wind and they now reap the whirlwind. What happens? The ban has been imposed on the entire Union territory of Delhi. There is a small area in this Union territory over which you have jurisdiction, and I invite your attention....

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Let him proceed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That territory is defined in the rules of procedure, and it is obligatory on the part of the Government, if they have any regard for the sanctity of rules, sanctity of Parliament—I doubt very much whether they have to consult you, and it was their bounden duty to cosult you before they extended the ban to the entire Union territoy of Delhi. Have they or have they not? If they have not consulted you before they extended the ban to the whole Union territory of Delhi,—I do not know how many square miles it is, but you know that very well—and if they have not done it, it is then contempt of Parliament, contempt of yourself, a breach of privilege of this Parliament, for which the Home Minister should be reprimanded before the bar of the House. My point of order is two-fold. I am coming to the other part. If I remember aright—I do not know the changed procedure under the new directions—usually the arrest of a member is reported to the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is coming.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I will raised it at that time. I want to know whether they consulted you before they imposed this ban on the entire Union territory of Delhi and if they did not do so, whether it does not constitute a breach of privilege for which the new Home Minister should be arraigned and reprimanded before the bar of the House in due course.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूंकि यहां पर जितने भी प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रेज किये गये, वे सब प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं थे और आपने उनके लिये कहा भी कि वे प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है, इसी तरह जब रंगा साहब खड़े हुए, तो उन्होंने भी उसी तरह से रेज किया, वास्तव में प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर की आड़ में इस विषय पर यहां डिबेट होने लगी है...(व्यवधान)। यह नियम यहां पर सरासर भंग हो रहा है, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)।

Mr. Speaker: Members should realise their responsibility. This whole time should not be spent in raising points of order that are evidently not points of order. (*Interruption*). I am not talking of any one person, but generally.

मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि मेम्बर्स इस बात के लिए सोचें। अगर कोई खास प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर हो, तो मैं उसको सुनने के लिये तैयार हूं, लेकिन इस तरह से वक्त सर्फ़ करने से क्या फायदा होगा। प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर कोई न हो, लेकिन वक्त लिया जाये। उन्होंने यह ठीक कहा है कि इस तरह यहां डिबेट शुरु हो जाये—आया उन को यह करना चाहिये था या नहीं, आया यह जायज है या नहीं, आया चूंकि पहले नहीं होता रहा है, अब क्यों किया गया है, या यह चेन्ज आफ़ पालिसी है, इस पर डिक्सशन होना चाहिये, तो इन चीजों के लिये आप नोटिस दे सकते हैं, जब नोटिस आयेगा तो मैं कन्सीडर कर लूंगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के आने से पहले ही नोटिस दिया गया है तो मैं क्या करूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : स्टुडेन्ट्स-अनरेस्ट पर नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर्ज नहीं उठ सकते है कि दफ़ा 107 लगा दी है, वह नहीं लगनी चाहिये थी, पहले जो पालिसी थी उसको बदला क्यों जा रहा है। अगर इस को हम डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं, तो बेशक कर सकते हैं, उसके लिये एक रेग्युलर प्रोसेस है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बार बार कहते है कि डिस्कस कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप इजाजत कहां देते हैं। (व्यवधान)।

श्री किशन पटनायक : डिस्कस कैसे करें आप डिस्कस होने नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेरे ऊपर नुक्ताचीनी करने लगे हैं। श्रीकिशन पटनायक, मैं सुबह से आठ दफ़ा कह चुका हूं। जब प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर्ज पर मैं कुछ कहता हूं तो कहते हैं कि उपदेश दे रहे हैं। क्या उपदेश दे रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : शाम तक ये गिरफ्तार हो जायेंगे, इन को पहले ही निकालेंगे क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नहीं चलने देंगे, तो उन को निकालूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : निकालिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस पर जिन्होंने कि नाम दिये हैं अगर वे एक, एक सवाल करना चाहें तो वे कर सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप ने कहा था कि बीच में इजाजत नहीं दूंगा बाद में इजाजत दूंगा इसलिए मेरा अब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए।

श्री मौर्य : मेरा प्वाइंट औफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारे प्वाइंट औफ़ आर्डर सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन . . .

श्री बागड़ी : सब न भी सुनें लेकिन मुझे तो आप ने वचन दिया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन उससे कुछ हासिल न होगा और हाउस का समय व्यर्थ बर्बाद होगा क्योंकि कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी: वगैर सुने आप यह कैसे कह रहे हैं ? एक के बाद एक लीजिए। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सही होगा।

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, you have not given your decision on the points of order raised by Shri Kamath and also Shri Daji.

Mr. Speaker: Unless you allow me how can I do that?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लिया जाये।

श्री बागड़ी : एक के बाद एक सारे सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दाजी साहब की मैं ने सब बात सुनी। मैं इत्तिफाक नहीं करता कि उस में कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठता है। श्री कामत ने जो कहा उस में भी कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता है कि उन्होंने मुझ से कोई कंसल्ट नहीं किया। बाकी उन की जितनी युनियन टैरीटरी है उस पर ही उनका आर्डर ऐप्लाई करता है। जो उन की यूनियन टैरीटरी है उस पर ही वह आर्डर दे सकते हैं मगर बाकी जो अन्दर भी उस ऐरिया के अन्दर कोई गड़बड़ी या दंगा, फसाद जैसी चीज होगी तो मुझे खुद उन को कहना पड़ेगा कि आप इस का इंतजाम करें। जो वह कर रहे हैं वह पालियामेंट के इर्दगिर्द जो जगह है उन सारी चीजों के लिए कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह आप के हकूकों में दस्तअंदाजी है।

Shri Daji: Can we hold the Parliament in Jail (*Interruptions*)?

Mr. Speaker: I do not agree with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This Parliament will not become the hand-maid of Government or a puppet-show of the Congress Party. We refuse to be a hand-maid of Government here or a puppet-show of the Congress Party. You must take it seriously (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like you and the House not to be diverted from the very basic points raised by Shri Ranga to which ammunition was furnished by Shri Kamath's point. I wish you, please, not to give any immediate ruling if you cannot make up your mind here and now, because he has said something which is terribly important, namely, that by way of answer to a Calling Attention Notice things have been introduced which have taken the House by surprise. Under the rules that you have formulated only signatories to the Calling Attention Notice have the right of asking questions which are by their very nature limited in their connotation. The Minister has chosen, for reasons which are quite obvious, to which Shri Kamath just now has made reference, in order to hide whatever ignominy with which they covered themselves on 7th November, to announce a set of rules and regulations, in their presumption, which they propose to follow in the future, which impinges upon the rights of Parliament and also of you, Sir, as the guardian angel of this particular enclave. That is what has happened. I am not going at the moment into the rights and wrongs of that matter, but a very serious proposition has been promulgated by the Minister and under your rules we are precluded from entering into a discussion with the Minister in regard to that. we are under an obligation as Members of Parliament to receive representations from our constituents, who belong to the whole country and not only to one particular area, and the citizens of this country also have a right to demonstrations and that right has not been limited so far by any kind of constitutional or similar enactment through this House or any other legitimate process. Here is a Government behaving in this fashion. Therefore, I would beg of you that you allow, on your own initiative, of your own bat, a discussion on this matter sometime today so that all of us can have our say. They have the majority and they can steam-roller anything just like that, but the country knows what the feelings of the people are in regard to this. Therefore, I am putting it on a purely constitutional plane, on the plane of your rights and the rights of the House, and I would suggest that you in your wisdom direct that there is some time set apart today—not later than today because then that would be too late—for discussing this matter. Today Dr. Lohia is taken away. Shri Kishen Pattnayak—God knows who else—might be taken away tonight. That kind of thing is taking place under our very nose and the Minister had the gumption to say that to interfere with the activities of the Members of Parliament is a privilege of Parliament and to interfere with the activities of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia . . . (*Interruptions*). . . is a privilege. This kind of thing goes on. This matter has got to be discussed and, Sir, you are under an obligation to discuss this matter. Otherwise, the Parliament would be stultified, and you as Speaker would also be held to be a party to that process, which I do not wish to visualize . . .

Shri Ranga: Sir, I want that portion to be expunged from the proceedings. I do not want it to be shown that we are a party to the statement which he made and that it was made with your permission. It was not made with the permission of Parliament; it was made only with the permission of Government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): What is the kind of statement which he has made? . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री नो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई 20-25 दफे अपना प्वाइंट औफ़ आर्डर उठाने के वास्ते खड़ा हुआ हूं लेकिन मुझे अभी तक नहीं सुना जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये, मैं अभी सुने लेता हूं ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: After the statement given by the Home Minister here, which says so many contradictory things, it is very essential that it should be discussed. It is not merely a question of whether a procession is banned or not. In today's papers it is mentioned that 20 colleges in Madhya Pradesh alone have not been re-opened after they were closed in the middle of September. A similar situation is obtaining in other States also. What is being done, so far as the education of college students is concerned? The Minister has not said anything about it in the statement. I understand from the newspapers that the representatives of the students met the Minister of State for Home Affairs and also the Prime Minister discussions were held with them and the students promised them that the demonstration will be peaceful. Already, there were so many demonstrations before Parliament. Now if it is said "no more demonstrations", what will happen? If demonstrations before Parliament House are banned because something has happened, it is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: How can we discuss that here at this stage?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to say that after this statement of the Home Minister a very serious situation will take place. Government is going to create a serious situation where there is nothing serious. They want to create a situation. The students have assured that it will be a peaceful demonstration. The Government do not want a peaceful demonstration. They want to create a situation in which there will be chaos and confusion. If it is said that hereafter there will be no demonstrations before Parliament House, it is a very serious matter. Not only that. What is the position of the opposition members today? What about their security? On what grounds can they be arrested? Nothing is mentioned in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Should we now discuss why they have been arrested?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Read the newspapers and see what they have to say.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If we give notice of a calling attention notice today, tomorrow we will be arrested. That is the position of the opposition members. Then, how can they function? What is the reason for arresting those Members? They came to Parliament yesterday, and they were participating in the proceedings. At night they are arrested.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gopalan should realise that I cannot sit in judgment over that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It should be discussed. The Prime Minister is here. The discussion must be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can not allow a discussion like that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members of Parliament . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री भागड़ी : अगर यह नहीं है तो वह बयान इल्लीगल था । बयान हदों को पार कर गया ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What can we do when our rights and privileges are . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are two demands for raising points of order. Let me clear them first.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I wish to make a submission in support of the point of order that has been

raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, and the points raised by Shri Kamath. Constitutionally every citizen has got a right of association. Every democratic citizen has got a right of petition to this House and the method of presenting that petition is also laid down in our rules of procedure. How can the Government lay down a procedure against the very procedure laid down by this very House? Although the procedure says that people can come here, make representation, present their petition and make their demonstration in a democratic manner, how can this be barred by the Home Minister or by the Delhi Administration saying. "You shall not come; no man shall come to Parliament"? How can that be done? A right of movement in any part of India is guaranteed by the Constitution and the citizens are prevented from coming and having that movement. That movement which is for the exercise of the democratic right vested in every citizen, to present a petition or for approaching Parliament for this very specific purpose is being barred by this very fiat that has been issued by the hon. Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Trivedi is a renowned barrister and I ask him whether we shall decide here about that order passed by the Government.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Apart from my being a lawyer or not, the only point is this. Can a statement of this nature be made in response to a calling-attention notice which says that here in this House the Speaker shall not be the custodian of this whole building which is known as the Parliament House? Everybody has got a right of approach to this House and Members of Parliament. It is guaranteed by the Constitution. That right is being interfered with by this fiat that has been issued.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): He can go to a court of law.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sit down.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way. On one side there might be half a dozen Members standing but when one Member stands up from that side, should he be shouted down in this manner?

Shri Ranga: Do you mean to say that they can rise like this?

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I would like to have your permission to say something.

Mr. Speaker: When he is on his legs, how can I permit him to say anything?

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): May I have your attention, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: Unless he has finished, I cannot allow him.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The only question that I am putting is that if this statement goes on record in response to a calling attention notice, I think, this House will be justified in having a discussion and we will request that a further statement should be made. This statement is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: The only demand made is that there ought to be opportunity provided for discussion.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Here and now.

Shri Priya Gupta: It should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: There is no case for expunction. I am not going to expunge it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I have one little statement.

Mr. Speaker: He will please sit down.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Some time back we gave a notice for discussions.**

**Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him not to speak. That should not be recorded. I will again appeal to hon. Members in the Opposition that if they continue in this manner, I cannot control and manage the House.

श्री मौर्य: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं बीस बार उठ चुका हूं । आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न होते हुए और सदस्यों को बुलवा रहे हैं। पहले तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप पर है । आप व्यवस्था को तोड़ रहे हैं । मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बीस बार खड़ा हुआ हूं, लेकिन आप बगैर मुझे सुने हुए दूसरे सदस्यों को बुलाते रहे हैं । आप पर मेरा आरोप है कि आप सदस्यों में फर्क करते हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मौर्य : आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुनते ही नहीं हैं । आप रूलिंग दे कर जा सकते हैं। अगर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है तो आप उस को कह सकते हैं कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, आप मुझे सजा देना चाहते हैं तो सजा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आप बगैर मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुने किसी और सदस्य को नहीं बुलवा सकते ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Maurya, you have always been like that. You accuse me unnecessarily. I have exercised great patience in that. Even now, I would do that and I will continue.... (*Interruption*).

श्री मौर्य : आप मेरे पिता के समान हैं, हमारे रक्षक हैं, लेकिन आप फर्क करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : He has absolutely disarmed me. What could I do ? एक तरफ मेरी बेइज्जती भी करते चले जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि मैं पिता के समान हूं । अगर आप पिता की बेइज्जती करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिये ।

श्री मौर्य : देश का संविधान देश के नागरिकों की रक्षा करता है क्योंकि देश का संविधान सर्वश्रेष्ठ है, और इस सदन में आप और देश का संविधान हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करता है । जो कुछ गृह-मंत्री जी ने यहां पर बयान किया है उस में कुछ बातें जो उन्हें कहनी चाहियें थी, उन्होंने नहीं कहीं और कुछ बातें जो उन को नहीं कहनी चाहियें थीं, जो कि संविधान की धारा के खिलाफ जाती हैं, वह उन्होंने कहीं । इसी पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हमारे देश के संविधान की धारा 19 जो है अगर आप उस को देखें तो उस में यह है कि

"(b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;"

अब उस जो पर प्रोवाइजो दिया हुआ है उस को पढ़ता हूं :

"(3) Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of [the sovereignty and integrity of India or] public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause."

इस में शब्द "रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स" आये हैं । मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं इस सदन के अन्दर जो कि इस बिल्डिंग में जो पत्थर, ईंट, चूना, गारा लगा है और जो लखनऊ के सदन में लगा है या जो साधारण बिल्डिंग में लगा है, उस में कोई फर्क नहीं करते । तमाम बिल्डिंगों की रक्षा करना, तमाम देश के नागरिकों की रक्षा करना, देश की सरकार का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है । इस बिल्डिंग की रक्षा के जो हमारे अधिकार हैं, जो इस संविधान ने दिये हैं, उन को छीनना

हमारे संविधान के खिलाफ जाता है । जो बयान दिया गया है वह हमारे इस अधिकार को छीनता है । यह बिल्डिंग कोई विशेष स्थान नहीं रखती है । देश की हर बिल्डिंग विशेष स्थान रखती है, हर नागरिक विशेष स्थान रखता है । यहां पर प्रदर्शन होते रहते हैं, प्रदर्शन को रोकना हमें संविधान ने जो अधिकार दिया है उस को तोड़ता है । उस पर मेरा आरोप है । इस लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस को निकाल दिया जाये । यहां पर लिखा है रोजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन । हमारे देश के संविधान के अनुसार जो राष्ट्रपति हैं उन को भी इतना अधिकार नहीं है कि वह इसे रोक सकें । इसलिये मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मंत्री महोदय के बयान में जो इतना पोर्शन आया है कि यहां पर प्रदर्शन नहीं होंगे, उन पर रोक लगा दी गई है, यह संविधान की धारा को उल्लंघित करता है । इस का अधिकार उन को नहीं जाता । इस लिए इस को निकाल दिया जाये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतनी बार खड़ा हो चुका हूं . . . ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं । एक एक कर के ही तो बुला सकता हूं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आप ने कहा था कि बुलाया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि अगर कोई पचास दफे खड़ा हो तो उसे बुलाया ही जाये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर भी नहीं बुलायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां व्यवस्था के प्रश्न ही उठ रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : तब कैसे बुलवायेंगे, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर पचास दफे खड़े होने से नहीं तब कैसे बुलवायेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When the hon. Home Minister was reading this part of his statement which says:

> "Any attempt on the part of any person to interfere with the discharge of his duties and functions by a Member of Parliament is a breach of the privilege of Parliament. . . ."

I listened to him with utmost care and caution. But then if we examine the statement *vis-a-vis* what you have ruled on many an occasion in this House, the hollowness of the statement becomes all too apparent, all too clear. You have ruled on many an occasion in this House that no Member during the session of Parliament should be arrested unless and until there is a great criminal charge against him because that tantamounts to interference with duties and activities of a Member of Parliament. You have ruled like that on many an occasion. Now what happens? *Pari passu* with this, if you examine what you have already ruled in this House, the arrest of the Member of Parliament without there being any criminal offence against him—possibly he was arrested under Preventive Detention Act . . .

An hon. Member: Preventive section.

Shri Hem Barua: Might be, preventive section; I mean Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia—during the session of Parliament goes against your ruling given in this House. I am afraid that this decision might be a blanket decision and the blanket decision would cross the democratic rights of Members of Parliament. Here is an instance, which I have already pointed out, to show how the Minister's action in arresting a Member of Parliament during the session in violation of your ruling has amounted to committing breach of privilege of the House. I want you to give a ruling on this particular point. This blanket decision is so pernicious that it might

[Shri Hem Barua]

cover almost all members of this House except certain members belonging to the ruling party possibly. We are afraid of that.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : ध्यानाकर्षण के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि विद्यार्थियों के अभिभावकों से मैं अपील करता हूं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात वह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों के अभिभावकों से मैं अपील करता हूं । इस तरह की अपील करना कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस का कोई अंग नहीं हो सकता है । यह जो चीज उन्होंने अपने बयान में कही है यह अवैध है और इसको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये । अभिभावक जो हैं वे यहां सुनने के लिए नहीं आते हैं । विद्यार्थियों का जो आन्दोलन है और जो विद्यार्थी यहां आना चाहते हैं । उस से अभिभावकों का कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है । अभिभावकों का सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर अगर पार्लियामेंट में इस प्रश्न को रखेंगे तो बहुत झंझट पैदा हो जायेंगे देश में । इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि इस हिस्से को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : गृह-मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को लेकर विरोधी दल वालों के सदस्यों ने जो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये हैं उस में एक ही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है (इंटरप्शंज) ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप के ऊपर चार्ज लगा रहे है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : दो बातें बहुत स्पष्ट कही गई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहूंगा कि उनको तो मैं रोक रहा हूं और वे रुक नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन अगर आप भी डिसकशन में चले जायेंगे तो ...

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं डिसकशन में नहीं जा रहा हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : चापलूसी में गए हैं ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : वक्तव्य की भूमिका के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका और माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इस सदन की वैधानिक परम्परा के अन्तर्गत न जाने कितनी बार और बार बार हमने प्रदर्शनों के द्वारा ग्रीवेंसिस को वेंटीलेट करने का अवसर दिया है और कितनी ही बार लोक सभा के निकट से प्रदर्शन हुए हैं और यहां पर मंच बना कर भाषण भी किए गए हैं । लेकिन इस बात को न भुलाया जाए कि सात तारीख को जो कुछ हुआ ...

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने करवाया ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : वह आपके सामने है । लोक सभा के गेट के पास तक अपनी बात को जोर जोर से कहने का उनको अवसर दिया गया । लेकिन जो भाषण हुए उस से शांति को बड़ा खतरा हो गया । इतना ही नहीं एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसा भाषण किया जिस से उत्तेजना पैदा हुई और विद्रोह की आग भड़क उठी । यदि लोक सभा के सदस्य गम्भीरता के साथ शांति और व्यवस्था चाहते हैं, लोक सभा का प्रत्येक सदस्य शांति चाहता है, प्रजातंत्र की जितनी प्रक्रियायें हैं उनको नत मस्तक होकर स्वीकार करता है तो आज भी मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, उन से अपील करूंगा कि प्रदर्शनों के लिए तमाम जो सुविधायें

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time for making appeals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the two members about whom he says so much? Have they been arrested?

Shri Parashar: I should be allowed to speak on the legal and Constitutional points....

Mr. Speaker: Why must he speak if I can reply to those without having any consultation?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We want to strengthen the hands of Government. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: If the Congress members go on interrupting like this, I shall have to allow a discussion. While I am answering them.. (*Intrruptions*)

श्री बागड़ी : चार चार खड़े हैं। आप देख लो। हमारे खिलाफ तो आप ऐक्शन ले लेते हैं। इन को निकालो, जरा पता तो चले।

Shri Parashar: Kindly allow me, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have asked him twice. If he does not resume his seat, I will have to take action against him.

श्री बागड़ी : सदन को आप आधे घंटे के लिए स्थगित कर दें। ये जबर्दस्ती बोल रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Against him as well, if he continues.

It is no use reminding me that there are fundamental rights, there are provisions and privileges for Members of Parliament. I know that. Nothing of that sort has been done to impede that. I will see that no Member is impeded in the discharge of his duties. If it is said at this moment that he should not have been arrested or others might be arrested, what can I do at this moment? Members should reation? (*Interruptions*).

That is a different thing altogether. I have been asking again and again. If discussion is asked for, then I can. I cannot order that a discussion would be there. If the members want to put questions, I can allow; otherwise, I will pass on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are going into the point raised....

Mr. Speaker: Now he need not raise it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said earlier that as regards that particular point raised, you would go into that later.

Mr. Speaker: If I have said that, I will go into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a question about your own jurisdiction and your own authority. We shall bring it up later on.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किशन पटनायक।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने वचन दिया था कि मुझे आप इसको उठाने का मौका देंगे। सुन कर आप निर्णय लें। मैं आपकी मर्जी की बात कहूंगा।

हमारा भी ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रस्ताव था। लेकिन आपने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया इस आधार पर कि उस से मिलता जुलता प्रस्ताव आपके पास पहले था। आपने कहा कि जो परिस्थिति बदली है वह परिस्थिति उसके साथ जबाब में आ जाएगी। विद्यार्थियों के प्रदर्शन के बारे में जो ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रश्न है, जो कि पहले से मंजूर हो चुका था, चूंकि उस को लिया जा रहा था इस लिए आप ने कहा कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, यह इस के साथ आ सकता है। लेकिन मैं आपकी एक बात पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। जो अब हालात पैदा हुए हैं, जैसे डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, संसद सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी, देशव्यापी विद्यार्थियों की गिरफ्तारियां, मेरे घर पर पुलिस का पहरा, पटनायक जी के घर पर पुलिस का पहरा और चारों तरफ पुलिस का आतंक,

[श्री बागड़ी]

तो यह जो जवाब घर मंत्री का है, जोकि डंडे के बड़े बहादुर मालूम दिये हैं और नन्दा जी से भी आगे बढ़ गए मालूम देते हैं, उसको भी इसके अन्दर आना चाहिए था...

Shri Prashar: I rise on a point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : वर्ना हमारा ध्यानाकर्षण का जो प्रस्ताव था वह आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिये था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें । मैं ने सुन लिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या डंडे दिखाते हो ?

Shri Parashar: Just now before the hon. Member was allowed to put his question, you ruled that only questions would be allowed and discussion would not be allowed. Therefore, discussion should not be allowed. My point of order is under Rule 372.

13.00 hrs.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि ** इस देश में . . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be expunged.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार के शब्दों को केवल एक्सपंज करना ही काफी नहीं है । जो माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं, उन को आईन्दा इस का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या काटा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह काटा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरा? सब का सब ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : चूंकि **इस देश में आज एक रक्त पिपासु और पैशाचिक प्रशासन चलाना चाहते हैं और विद्यार्थी पीढ़ी को उस का पहला शिकार बनाना चाहते हैं , मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इस बात पर भी गौर किया है कि इस तरह की पाबन्दी लगाने का नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि 18 तारीख को, और उसके बाद भी, सारे देश में अशांति की बहुत सी घटनायें हों, क्योंकि विद्यार्थी लोग इस मार्च को रोकने वाले नहीं हैं और वे अपनी अपनी जगहों से निकल चुके हैं । मैं उन को यह भी चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूं कि जिन विद्यार्थियों के पहले राष्ट्रीय मार्च, पर इन लोगों ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसी विद्यार्थी पीढ़ी के द्वारा उन लोगों की जिन्दगी का अन्त होगा । (*Interruptions*)

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a question? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. I would ask theh hon. Members on this side of the House to have patience. But I would like the hon. Members on the Opposition side to consider whether these things....

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा मतलब राजनीतिक जिन्दगी से है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य का मतलब राजनीतिक जिन्दगी से है । वह खुलासा कर रहे हैं । आप उन का खुलासा स्वीकार कीजिए ।

Mr. Speaker: ....whether these things can be permitted and whether the Opposition supports such assertions as have been made here....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : इन शब्दों को एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये ।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I do not support the idea of expunction. I would request you to allow the words to remain. Let the people of the nation know what exactly they want and what the plot against this democratic set-up is.

श्री किशन पटनायक . अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिलेगा ? मैंने पूछा है कि क्या उन्होंने इस परिणाम पर गौर किया है कि 18 तारीख को और उसके बाद अशान्ति की घटनायें होंगी और क्या उन के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब जिम्मेदार होंगे या * * जिम्मेदार होगी ।

श्री मुत्थाल राव (महबूबनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य यह जो बार बार ** कह रहे हैं, यह उचित नहीं है और इन शब्दों को रिकार्ड पर नहीं रहने देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का जवाब दे दिया जाये कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने यह विचार किया है कि इस किस्म की पाबन्दी लगाने से अशान्ति और ज्यादा बढ़ेगी और दुर्घटनायें भी ज्यादा होंगी ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What the hon. Member asked was not a question but it was a threat.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: It is a question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can tell him that I can digest him and his threats also. I am not afraid of them.

श्री बागड़ी . चीन से अपनी जमीन छुड़ाओ न । वहां पर हमारे दस हजार आदमी मरवा कर आए हैं और यहां पर बच्चों पर गोली चलाते हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The interests of the student community are nearer to our heart, and we shall certainly look to their interests much better. But these people who are making these instigations are misleading and ruining the life of the students.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने पूछा है कि 18 तारीख.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब आ गया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक . आप जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया है— श्री बनर्जी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी . इस स्टेटमेंट से यह मालूम होता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो फैसला किया है, उस पर गृह मंत्री ने अपनी मुहर लगा दी है । क्या उनके नालेज में यह बात है कि तमाम नेताओं ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि आज विद्यार्थियों के दिमागों में जो भ्रम है या गुस्से की भावना है, उस को दूर करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर आयोजित किये गए इस जलूस के द्वारा उन को यहां बुला कर, पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के आधार पर उन को सही रास्ते पर लाया जायेगा और वह जलूस शान्तिमय ढंग से निकलेगा ? मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सच है कि गृह मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि यह जलूस शान्तिमय ढंग से निकलेगा । उस के बावजूद यह जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है, अगर उस के कारण पूरे देश में कोई अशान्ति की आशंका होने वाली है, तो उस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बिना सारे सूबों की सरकारों को पूछे यह प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया गया है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member's main point is what led Government or the local administration to impose this ban. It was certainly a question of the judgment of the situation and the Delhi Administration took a judgment that this march would certainly lead to law-breaking and certainly create disturbances in Delhi. This Government, and particularly I, certainly endorse the judgment of the

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Delhi Administration, and we have taken that decision on that basis. That was what he wanted to know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point was whether the imposition of the ban...

Mr. Speaker: His question has been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is whether the imposition of the ban would not further aggravate the situation.

Mr. Speaker: That was the question which was answered.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our judgment is that it would not.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Your judgment always goes wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मौजूदा संविधान के मातहत जब से यह लोक सभा बनी है, इस के सामने किसानों ने, मजदूरों ने और तमाम जनता ने कई विराट और शक्तिशाली प्रदर्शन किये हैं। पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान के छात्र, प्राथमिक स्कूलों के छात्रों से लेकर विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले, जिन की संख्या इस वक्त सात करोड़ है, एक राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा निकाल रहे थे और इस पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं का बहाना बना कर। 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस तरफ़ से इस का ज़िक्र किया गया है, इसलिए मुझे भी यह बात कहनी पड़ती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहस न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मुझे से ही लड़ने लगे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से नहीं लड़ रहा हूं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को पांच, पांच, सात सात मिनट दिये हैं, तो आप कम से कम मुझे प्रश्न तो पूछने दीजिये।

**

मैं आज बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ यह आरोप लगा रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ़ आरोप ही न लगाते रहें। वह सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं और वर्तमान स्थिति का रिश्ता बता रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त 7 नवम्बर, की घटनाओं पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है। मैं इस सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं। मैं इस को निकाल दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : निकाल क्यों देंगे ? आप ने इस को निकाल क्यों दिया ? आप इस को न निकालिए। मुझे इस पर एतराज है। आप कैसे निकाल सकते हैं। इस बारे में मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। आप नियम देख लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सपंक्शन के बारे में नियम 380 है, जो इस प्रकार है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मौर्य।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिए। यह कैसे चल सकता है ? मैं सवाल कर रहा हूं। आप ने इस को एक्सपंज

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

क्यों कर दिया ? उस के बिना मेरा सवाल कैसे पूरा होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में झगड़ा नहीं कर सकता हूं । अगर माननीय सदस्य सवाल करना चाहते हैं, तो करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिए । एक्सपंज करने के सम्बन्ध में रूल 380 है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस को छोड़ दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस को कैसे छोड़ सकता हूं ? मैं नियमों का पाबन्द हूं । मैं नियमों के अनुसार चलता हूं । नियम आप और मुझ, दोनों पर लागू होते हैं । मैं नियम के अधीन रह कर आप से प्रेमपूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूं, विनय के साथ हाथ जोड़ता हूं, कि आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से विनय करता हूं कि आप सवाल कीजिए जो इस पर मुनासिब हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल कर रहा हूं । लेकिन आपने मेरे इस वाक्य को कार्यवाही से क्यों काट दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूं लेकिन मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए । या तो आप यह निदेश दीजिए कि यह कार्यवाही में रहेगा .... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्यवाही में रहेगा, इस आधार पर मैं सवाल कर रहा हूं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मेरा यह सवाल है कि 7 नवम्बर, की घटनाओं के पीछे बड़ा रहस्य और राज है । इसलिए उस का आधार लेकर छात्रों के राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे पर पाबन्दी लगाना ठीक नहीं है । अब मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इधर एक अरसे से छात्रों के अन्दर घोर असंतोष फैला है । उन की कई मांगें हैं । उनके पेटीशन तो हम यहां जरूर रखेंगे लेकिन साथ साथ इन को यह जरूर अधिकार होना चाहिए था शांतिपूर्ण यहां पर एक मोर्चा ले कर आने का । अब यह मध्य प्रदेश की खबर है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं फिर बन्द करता हूं मिस्टर मधु लिमये

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिर मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा ।

Shri Madhu Limaye: ...."Nearly 20 colleges in Madhya Pradesh closed since the middle of September...."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पहले भी कह चुका और फिर कह रहा हूं कि आप सवाल करिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल ही कर रहा हूं । 20 कालेजेज इसलिए बन्द हैं.....

Shri Prashar: He is defying the chair....

Shri Madhu Limaye: I am not. Let him please shut up.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सवाल नहीं करते तो मुझे बन्द करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में 20 कालेज इसलिए बन्द हैं ... (व्यवधान) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में दशहरा और दीवाली की छुट्टी के बाद भी 20 कालेज इसलिए नहीं खुल सके क्योंकि कालेज के छात्रों से मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस तरह की मांग की कि वह अच्छा सलूक और व्यवहार करेंगे, इस की गारन्टी लिख कर दें.....

श्री दाजी : नहीं नहीं । माफी नामा लिख कर दे, उन के गार्जियन्स भी लिख कर दें, विद्यार्थी भी लिख कर दें और गार्जियन्स भी नहीं लिखेंगे और विद्यार्थी भी नहीं लिखेंगे, गलत पालिसी है यह..(**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है ? आप ने कहा कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं की आटोनामी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बी० पी० मौर्य । .....(**व्यवधान**)

I ask him to stop.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सवाल है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैंने आप से कहा कि आप अब स्टाप कर दीजिए । श्री बी० पी० मौर्य ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल खत्म हो रहा था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैंने खत्म कर दिया । अब आप नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल खत्म हो गया, आप उस का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह कार्यवाही कैसे चल सकती है ? मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये न । मैं बैठ जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बी० पी० मौर्य ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बैठ जाता हूं, आप जवाब दिलवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बी० पी० मौर्य, आप सवाल करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह नहीं चलेगा।.....(**व्यवधान**) मैं बैठ गया था लेकिन मैं प्रश्न का जवाब चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को इतनी दफा कहा, आपने नहीं माना । मैंने उसी वक्त बन्द कर दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बैठ गया था, अभी भी बैठ जाता हूं । मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं अब यही नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नाराज न हों, गुस्सा न करें। ठंडे दिल से काम चलायें । सरकार को बचाने की बात न करें.. (**व्यवधान**) ठीक है जब तक बोलते रहे, तब तक तो आप कहते रहे कि लम्बा मत करो । लेकिन जब सवाल हो गया तो आ गया तो उस का जवाब न आये यह बड़ी गलत परम्परा डाल रहे हैं आप ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन शक्ति का उपयोग न्याय से करिए । कर सकते हो आप.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय मिस्टर बी० पी० मौर्य ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बैठ गया हूं । बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब तो आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रश्न आपने नहीं किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किया है अध्यक्ष महोदय । यह आप कैसे कह रहे हैं ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has asked a question. The Minister should answer it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He has asked the question.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any answer that can be given?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The only point the hon. Member wanted to convey was that the students have got certain grievances. I have referred to that in my own statement. We can certainly discuss with them. I have taken that position. If that is all that the hon. Member wants to say, there is no difficulty. But my only point is that for that a 'national march' is not necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिए । . . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये, आप बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों बाहर चला जाऊं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्योंकि आप रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं रुकावट डाल रहा हूं । मंत्री महोदय रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । मैंने एक ठोस और निश्चित सवाल पूछा उसका जवाब दिलवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर चले जाइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार हूं । आप जवाब दिलवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइए । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

(श्री मधु लिमये सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती हुई अशांति, उन के मन में बढ़ता हुआ रोष, इन दो कारणों से वह यहां शांतिपूर्वक कोई अपना प्रदर्शन करना चाहते थे । उस पर रोक लगा दी गई । विद्यार्थियों की कुछ समस्यायें हैं और उन समस्याओं के संबंध में देश के वाइसचांसलर की जो बैठक हुई थी, और जो शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञ हैं उन की बैठक हुई थी, क्योंकि मैं एक विद्यार्थी भी हूं और अध्यापक भी हूं, इस नाते इस ओर मैं भी थोड़ी बहुत अपनी दिलचस्पी रखता हूं, उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं कि विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ता हुई अशांति और रोष केवल राजनीतिक दलों के हस्तक्षेप के कारण ही नहीं है, जिस में कि कांग्रेस भी शामिल है क्योंकि कांग्रेस यूथ लीग ने सब से पहले पहले जन्म लिया था और यह श्रेय अगर जाता है किसी को तो कांग्रेस को जाता है कि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापकवर्ग को राजनीति में घसीटा है, तो उनमें बेकारी है विद्यार्थियों में, शिक्षा मंहगी है, पढ़ने लिखने के बाद नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, शिक्षा का पढ़ाने का जो माध्यम है वह गोरों की भाषा में है, इन तमाम समस्याओं को लेकर जो विद्यार्थीवर्ग में असंतोष है, और जो इम्तहान के तरीके हैं वह गलत हैं, इन तमाम समस्याओं को लेकर विद्यार्थी आज अपना मोर्चा लाने वाले थे, तो इन समस्याओं की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जा रहा है क्या क्योंकि जब तक उन की समस्याओं का हल नहीं होता विद्यार्थीवर्ग में शांति नहीं हो सकती ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes. We are very keen about tackling the problems that the students have. As I said in my own statement, there are certainly some justifiable grievances that the student community has got and they need to be looked into. For that, not only are we willing to discuss with them, but we are prepared to seek opportunities for such discussion.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Is there any machinery set up for the purpose?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Education Minister has been made External Affairs Minister. This is how they go about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let him answer it. This is a very serious situation agitating the whole country. A large number of institutions are closed. Let him tell us what is it that they are thinking of. Are they going

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

to deal with it by imposing these restrictions or are they going to deal with it by positive measures. (*Interruptions*). Let them be specific.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया, 7 तारीख की घटना का उल्लेख किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात का ध्यान है कि गोवध विरोधी प्रदर्शन के संयोजक जैन मुनि, सुशील कुमार जी ने यह बात कही है कि प्रमुख किसी भी जनसंघी को पदाधिकारी नहीं बनाया गया था बल्कि कांग्रेस के कुछ प्रमुख लोगों को कुछ प्रमुख पद दिए गए थे, ऐसा उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है जो इस के संयोजक थे, तो जनसंघ पर यह सारा कलंक थोपा गया है, मेरी पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिए और यह जो दो सौ कार्यकर्त्ता पकड़े गए क्या इसी उद्देश्य से पकड़े गये हैं कि आने वाले 18 तारीख को जो विद्यार्थियों का प्रदर्शन था, उनमें भय पैदा हो जाये और वह नहीं आयें और दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज के "हिन्दुस्तान" में छात्रों को रास्ते में ही पकड़ा जायेगा, यह खबर निकली है और वहां जज नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं उन्हें रास्ते में रोका जायेगा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसकी सूचना गृह मंत्री को पहले से थी छात्रों को जो पकड़ा जायगा और रास्ते में सजा दी जायगी और उन को ऐसा भय है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या विद्यार्थियों की ओर से आप को इस बात का आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया कि हमारा जो प्रदर्शन होगा वह शांतिपूर्वक होगा और आप के पास ऐसी कौन सी एजेंसी है जिससे आप को इस बात का पता चला और आप को भय लगता है कि विद्यार्थी यहां आ कर उत्पात करेंगे, तोड़फोड़ करेंगे, किस एजेंसी से यह बात आप को मालूम हुई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think there is anything which I can reply to this particular question. Naturally Government has its sources of getting information and making an assessment of the situation.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want only one minute. (*Interruptions*)

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा भी काल एटेन्शन नोटिस था, उस पर मेरे भी दस्खत हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, आपके दस्तखत नहीं हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने आज काल एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसका उत्तर नहीं आया, मैंने पूछा था कि 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर थोपी गई है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मुनि सुशील कुमार जी ने कहा है कि इस में जनसंघ का हाथ नहीं था, उन्होंने . . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister might reply to that part of the question as well which had been put by Mr. Kachhavaiya. क्या यह इल्जाम जो लगाया गया था कि जनसंघ ने यह सब कुछ करवाया है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मुनिजी ने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं था । क्या यह कार्यवाही उस सारी चीज को छिपाने के लिये की जा रही है और स्टूडेन्ट्स के यहां आने पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिये की जा रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would certainly like to have notice of this question, because I will have to look into the previous statements on this particular matter. I thought this question did not arise out of this particular statement, that is why I did not reply to it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपकी आज्ञा से बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि पेपर्स देखेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा काल-एटेन्शन नोटिस आज भी था और उस दिन भी था । अगर मेरे दस्तखत उस दिन नहीं थे, तो भी आपको इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस का सम्बन्ध देशव्यापी छात्रआन्दोलन से है । आज हिन्दुस्तान का छात्र जहां भी खड़ा है, वहां पर धरती जल रही है ..(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप सुनें, अध्यक्ष महोदय । आखिर यह लोक सभा है, हम किस लिये यहां आये हैं, । देश के बच्चों पर, छात्रों पर यह सरकार गोली चलाये और आप हमें यह कहने भी न दें, उन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : किस तरहसे कहा जा सकता है । आप एक दफा मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को गिरफ्तार किया गया है । मेरा प्रश्न था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात इस वक्त नहीं उठ सकती । Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी : आपको मेरी बात पूरी सुननी पड़ेगी । यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप मौका न दें । आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के छात्र जहां खड़े हैं, वहां पृथ्वी जल रही है, उन को गिरफ्तार कर के जेलों में डाला जा रहा है । चह्वाण साहब, याद कर लें, जिस रास्ते नन्दा गये उसी रास्ते ये आपको भेजेंगे....

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bagri shall go out. अगर आप बाहर नहीं जाते हैं, तो मुझे आपको नेम करना पड़ेगा । बागड़ी रुकावट डाल रहे हैं, मैं उनको नेम करता हूं । वह काम नहीं चलने देते हैं, डिसआर्डरली बिहेव कर रहे हैं, डिसआर्डरली सीन क्रिएट कर रहे हैं ।

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to move:

"That Shri Bagri, a member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let him name all of us. (*Interruptions*)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन्दगी के दिन बहुत थोड़े हैं, ये आपको मारने का प्लान कर रहे हैं । मैं जान से हाथ धोने से बचा रहूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Bagri, a member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Lok Sabha divided:

13.27 hrs.

Division No. 71

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri

Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri M.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jasvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
•Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthi, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Niranian Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singha. Shri G . K.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Soundram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Dutta
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

NOES

Bagri. Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Daji, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya
Kakkar. Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muzaffar Husain, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rawandale, Shri
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh. Shri J. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Tan Singh, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: *Ayes* 118; *Noes* 34.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: In pursuance of that decision of the House, I will request Mr. Bagri just to go out.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके पैरों पर नहीं जाऊंगा, मैं बैठा हूं, आप जो मर्जी श्रीये वह करें ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I request you to adjourn the House for half an hour?

Shri Priya Gupta: This is the killing of democracy in this country.

श्री किशन पटनायक : लोक सभा को पुलिस राज के अन्दर बन्द मत कीजिये । लोक सभा में भी पुलिस राज चल रहा है चह्वाण साहब का ।

• Shri M. P. Misra has voted sitting on the seat of Shri Dodda Thimmiah.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bagri is not going out. I will adjourn the House for fifteen minutes so that better counsels might prevail.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-seven Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-seven minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (*Query*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, may I raise the question about my Calling Attention Notice? I have given notice of one important Calling Attention matter. Yesterday, we had raised this question about the railway accident near Siliguri. Shri S. K. Patil is in Calcutta. He has said in a statement that the accident was due to sabotage and he also said that the saboteurs should be shot at sight. But one thing we are not able to understand; What does the Minister propose to do to avoid accidents? The only hope is to pray to God and therefore we always pray to God!

Now, in the newspapers there has appeared a news item that the Eastern Command of our Indian Army has stated again and again that in these strategic areas they have been warning the Railway Ministry that the signals, tracks, everything in respect of the line, including supervision, should be improved. Under the circumstances, it is very important that the Prime Minister should reply to this question. I do not know why she is not here. I had addressed my Calling Attention notice to the Prime Minister. There are one or two contradictions here. On one of our most important sectors of defence, that is the eastern sector, the Army Command there has been saying that it is the Railway Minister who is responsible for this accident and the death of the jawans in this vital defence sector, which had occurred owing to inadequate protection for the army personnel. On the other hand, the Railway Ministry says that this is due to sabotage and the Ministry does not know what to do! This is a very important point and it should be answered. It is a matter of urgent public importance, and it has to be answered by the Prime Minister. I am not able to understand why it has been disallowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On this matter,—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he oging to speak on the very same matter?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is on the same matter. May I submit that when we tabled the Calling Attention Notice, just after the accident, when the Adjournment Motion failed because we were not 50—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you also a signatory?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was a signatory. Kindly be patient and hear me for half a minute, Sir. Shri Patil was not present in the House. Some Members on this side of the House requested the hon. Speaker to hold it over till Shri Patil came back. He was in Calcutta. I do not know what was his business; the business was not connected with the railway affairs in Calcutta. He has made a statement which has appeared in the press. I request you kindly to allow this Calling Attention notice and ask the Railway Minister to reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Railway Minister or the Defence Minister make a statement on this matter; or the Prime Minister should make a statement whether the Railway Minister is not responsible for the line.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I want to add a few words. On this strategic area, accidents have occurred

[Shri Hem Barua]

times without number. What we are concerned with is that the Government have failed to protect that particular track, which is a very strategic one and which has to be safeguarded. The Railway Minister has said the other day that they have withdrawn the patroleman from this area and that the area falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government. We do not bother about it; but here is the Army Commander making a statement, and there was the Railway Minister who was making another statement. The Army Commander who is under the Defence Ministry has contradicted the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has already been said need not be repeated.

Shri Daji (Indore): Why not Shri Patil resign? (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Do not get up while another Member is speaking.

Shri Hem Barua: What I am concerned with is this. The Army Commander makes a statement, and that has contradicted the statement made by the Railway Minister in the House. In this context, whom are we to believe, Sir?

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): That day, I was turned out of the House on this very question which is an important one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down, Mr. Sheo Narain.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnaur): *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he also a signatory?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he is not entitled to say; he need not say anything. Now, I will enquire into the matter, and I shall look into it and see whether the Calling Attention Notice has been disallowed, and tomorrow we will see if it can be brought. Does the Minister want to say anything in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I wish to make it clear—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may have to ask questions on what he says; so we take it up tomorrow.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am prepared to answer the questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he prepared to answer now?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Prime Minister must be here. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, let us understand what is happening. You have asked him whether he is ready to answer now. The Calling Attention Notice has not been disallowed and it is being considered; you were even prepared to consider it tomorrow. What is it you propose now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You want it tomorrow?

Shri Daji: It should be answered by the Prime Minister and not by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed to the next item.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Kindly ensure that the senior Minister, the Minister of Railways, whose statement was challenged, is also present in the House when the matter is taken up.

13.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1646 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7321/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(1) The Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1539 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

(2) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1541 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

(3) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1542 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7322/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) G.S.R. 1500 published in Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 1500 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1632 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.

(iii) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1633 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7323/66].

(2) A copy of Notification G.O.Ms. No. 341/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th September, 1966, making certain amendment to rules issued under the Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act, 1951, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the said Act, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-7323/66].

(3) A copy of Notification G.O. (P) No. 391 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th October, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1957, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala, together with a Memorandum explaining the reasons for the amendment of the Regulations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7325/66].

13.53 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 16th November, 1966 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

> "I wish to inform you that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member, Lok Sabha, was taken into custody under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. He was required to execute a bail bond in the sum of Rs. 25,000 with two sureties in like amount. Since he failed to do so, he was remanded to judicial custody till 28th November, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. May I invite your atention to rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha? It is a very serious matter that a Member of Parliament is arrested when the session is on, preventing him from discharging his duties in Parliament and to the people. The executive authority seems to ignore completely all norms, standards and values with regard to this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is something connected with the business at the end of the day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I refer to rule 229. I will read out the rule for the benefit of those members who do not have the Rules of Procedure in their hands. It says:

> "When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or the executive authority, as the case may be shall...."

They have already robbed the Speaker of his jurisdiction over a territory over which he holds supreme authority by not consulting him before issuing the order. This is the second sin they have committed. The rule says:

> "....shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule."

I do not know whether the place where he has been detained is mentioned there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It says "judicial custody".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is no place; it is an abstract concept in jurisprudence. So, they have infringed this rule in two matters. They have not given the reasons for the arrest nor have they mentioned the place where he has been imprisoned.

Now, please turn to the Third Schedule. It is very important. There a proforma is prescribed: It says:

> "Dear Mr. Speaker,
>
> I have honour to inform you that I have found it my duty..."

They need not even express regret for arresting a Member of Parliament, but they can simply say it is their duty—

> "....in the exercise of my powers under Section...."

Is the section mentioned there, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; it has been mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right, Sir. Now comes the lacuna:

> "of the ....(Act) be arrested detained for....(reasons for the arrest or detention, as the case may be)"

So, the reasons should be clearly given. Merely mentioning the section of the Cr. P. C. is not enough.

The reasons, whether he is acting in a prejudicial manner or it is apprehended that he may act in a prejudicial manner, etc., should have been given in this communication to you. Then it says further:

> "Shri.....M.P. was accordingly arrested|taken into custody at.... (time) on.... (date) and it at present lodged in the....jail, ...(Place)."

Merely saying "judicial custody" is not enough; that is no place. Have you seen this clearly and pondered over this, Sir? Under article 105, the rights and privileges of our Members of Parliament are coterminus with the rights and privileges of the Members of the House of Commons. In the House of Commons, it has been held that a Member of Parliament should be immune from arrest for 40 days before and 40 days after the session.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Not for criminal offences.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here we have got a categorical and unequivocal rule which says that the reasons for the arrest should be given. (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. You are not going to be arrested, and you can laugh. You can go on laughing till your sides burst. (*Interruptions*). There is righteous indignation on our part about this matter. They infringe the rules every time and then they say the opposition is creating trouble. They are a pack of inefficient, I would not say 'fools' but something else.

14 hrs.

I hope, Sir, you have followed my point which is twofold. The reasons for the arrest have not been given and the place of detention has not been given. Therefore, this communication is completely out of order. Therefore, the authority who has sent the communication and the Minister to whom he is subordinate--the new Home Minister, he is new to the Department and perhaps he does not yet know the ropes of the Ministry—both have committed a breach of the rules of procedure and thereby they have committed a breach of privilege. I hereby give oral notice—I will give a written notice later—straightaway to be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The information given is incomplete. I request the Home Minister to give the necessary information regarding the place of detention and also the reasons for the arrest. The Home Minister will give a reply tomorrow.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice about the arrest of members of SSP, workers of the Socialist Youth....

Mr. Dupty-Speaker: I will enquire into it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Please hear me for two minutes. From the very beginning, from the 1st of this month when the House assembled, we have been giving calling attention notices and other notices about the student unrest in the country. In Madhya Pradesh 23 colleges are closed. In other places also colleges are closed for 3 months. When we want a discussion on it, it is not allowed. Members of Parliament are arrested. Tomorrow any member of the Opposition can be arrested without any reason ander section 107. How can we function here? They are using not only preventive detention and DIR but section 107 also where no reasons are given. Any member can be arrested at night and on the next morning when we ask, it can be said that he was arrested under section 107 for breach of the peace. It is becoming very difficult for us to function in this House and also outside. Outside, if you raise anything, there is no answer. Inside, if we give calling attention and other notices, they are not answered. This is a very important matter. For months schools and colleges are closed. Instead of talking to the students and understanding their demands chivalry is shown by arresting Opposition Members without any

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

reason under section 107. As Mr. Kamath said, no reasons for the arrest are given. The position today is that a Member of Parliament is not able to discharge his responsibilities not only outside but inside the House also. If he opposes the ruling party, he will be sent to jail. So, let us know the reasons for which they are arrested.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have all given calling attention notices. Today we have seen Dr. Lohia's statement that before he was arrested he was persuading them that it would be a perfectly peaceful demonstration. On top of that, he has been arrested under section 107. All these questions should come up before the House. Instead of a one-sided statement, we also should be allowed to ask certain questions on the basis of the calling attention notices. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. I do not know what has happened to the Calling Attention Notice. I will look into it. If it is not disallowed, we will see what to do with it tomorrow. As regards the discussion, I recall hon. Members' notice to bulletin No. 1927 wherein it is said that the following motion: "Students' unrest and trouble in recent months be taken into consideration" by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has been admitted. It has been recommended by the Sub-Committee and it is for the Government to find time. So that may come up for discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I draw your attention to one fact. Just now four of us, leaders of groups, have sent a representation to the Speaker requesting him to give us at the earliest a satisfactory opportunity to discuss the points raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already there. It has been admitted. The Sub-Committee has recommended it.

Shri Ranga: That is a different thing. What is the notice given by Shri Mathur, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "That the students' unrest and trouble in recent months be taken into consideration". Anything can come in there.

Shri Ranga: What we have given notice of is something different. Our notice is about the point that was raised by the Home Minister today stating their new policy and giving a kind of orders.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Encroaching upon your jurisdiction.

Shri Ranga: They have stated their new policy, giving a kind of orders in regard to people's demonstration before Parliament. Our notice is about that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got it here. It has come now. It will be placed before the Speaker and it will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir I want to raise a point of order under Rule 229.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the arrest of Dr. Lohia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No point of order can be raised now. I have already disposed it of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have not disposed it of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing any point of order.

14 07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th November, 1966, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st November, 1966, in the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1966:—

Clause 2

1. That at page 2, line 26,—

for "both at home, and" *substitute*—

"both at home (hereinafter referred to in this Act as 'home worker'), and"

2. That at page 3,—

for lines 22 and 23, *substitute*—

'(m) "principal employer" means a person for whom or on whose behalf any contract labour is engaged or employed in an establishment;'

Clause 27

3. That at page 12, line 23,—

for *"Explanation"* Substitute *"Explanation I"*

4. That at page 12,—

after line 27, *insert*—

"*Explanation II.*—For the purpose of determining the wages payable to a home worker during leave period or for the purpose of payment of maternity benefit to a woman home worker, 'day' shall mean any period during which such home worker was employed, during a period of twenty-four hours commencing at midnight, for making beedi or cigar or both."

Clause 37

5. That at page 17,—

after line 7, *insert*—

"Provided that the said Act shall, in its application to a home worker, apply subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) in section 5, in the Explanation to sub-section (1), the words 'or one rupee a day, whichever is higher' shall be omitted; and

(b) sections 8 and 10 shall be omitted."

Clause 44

6. That at page 20,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"(4) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House, while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislatures agree in making any modification in the rule or the Legislatures agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such

[Secretary]

modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1966, has passed the following motion:—

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith, be instructed to report by the 30th November, 1966."'

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1966."

14.11 hrs.

POLICE-FORCES (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 14th November, 1966.

14. 11-1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shrimati Sahodra Bai Raj (Damoh) Sir, I beg to present the Ninety-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

14.11-1/2 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER—*contd.*

श्री किशन पटनायक : मुझे बोलने दीजिए । अरेस्ट की नोटिस क्योंकि इनकम्पलीट है, स्पष्टीकरण मांगने का अधिकार मुझे है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पी० ए० सी० की 60 वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. These need not be recorded. Please resume your seat. If the hon. Member is not willing to resume his seat I will have to ask him to go out. (*Interruptions**). Order, order. I ask Shri Kishen Pattnayak to go out. He cannot go on like that. He may table a proper notice for the point that he wishes to raise. He cannot disturb the proceedings like this. (*Interruptions**)

(*Shri Kishen Pattnayak then left the House*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions**)

Order, order. I will ask you to go out, Shri Banerjee, if you go on like this. (*Interruptions**).

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*Not recorded.

Order, order. I ask him to go out.... (*Interruptions**). These things need not be recorded.

(*Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House*).

14.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: OUTCOME OF PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS WITH UNDERGROUND NAGA DELEGATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Aairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement on the outcome of the Prime Minister's talks with the underground Naga Delegation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7326/66].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, may I draw your attention to the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be distributed.

Shri Hem Barua: I have a copy here already. I may be allowed to put a question. I wrote to the Speaker also.

Mr. Deupty-Speaker: He may put his question.

Shri Hem Barua: In the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister it is said:

> "Prime Minister assured the underground Delegation that the Nagas will have full support and opportunities to develop Nagaland according to their genius and way of life within the Indian Union."

This is a welcome thing. Nagaland has a Government and it is trying to meet the aspirations of the people in that area. Now, our Government are conducting negotiations with the Naga underground leaders over and above that. May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the Naga underground parliament, after the Naga underground leaders met the Prime Minister in Delhi last time, and in the proceedings they have said categorically that they would not budge an inch from their original demand for a sovereign Nagaland outside the Indian Union. In that context, why is it that the Government are proposing talks with the Naga underground leaders since the Naga underground leaders in their parliament have said that they would not budge an inch from their original demand for a sovereign Nagaland outside the Indian Union? The matter should stay there, because the Government shold not and must not allow two parallel governments to run in Nagaland as they have been allowing today. It was reported and it was stated on the floor of this House also that there is a proposal or a suggestion to amend the Indian Constitution in order to fit in the aspirations of the Naga underground leaders. Have they by now decided to amend the Constitution on that line?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not decided anything. I made this very clear yesterday. So far as talks are concerned, these talks are aimed at finding a solution in a peaceful manner. We have the full support of the Nagaland Government in conducting these talks and the House itself has approved our conducting these talks. Whatever the underground leaders may say, our position is also well known. It has been categorically stated in this House. Despite that, if they are willing to conduct talks with us, I think we should go on.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question. My question was very specific. On the basis of what the Naga underground leaders have said in their parliament, that they are not willing to budge an inch from their original demand for a sovereign Nagaland State outside the Indian Union, what is the purpose that is likely to be served by proceeding with the talks in the manner Government proposes to do?

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*Not recorded.

Shri Dinesh Singh: To find a settlement peacefully, because it is our hope that we shall be able to put across our point of view to them.

14.15 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

The Schedule

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Shri Bal Krishna Singh will continue his speech.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, before you do that, I have an application to make. Yesterday, when you were not in the Chair, clause (2) was deleted from the Bill. In clause (2) the words "the Banaras Hindu University Act (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)" were there. Now, we have to move a consequential amendment to clause 3, which is a formal technical amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can give notice of the amendment. We will take it up at the end.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a purely technical and drafting amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then you will have to move for the suspension of the rules.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Very well.

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अमेण्डमेन्ट 16 पर बोल रहा हूं । इस बिल में रजिस्ट्रार को अधिकार दिया है कि वह मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ, एक्जीक्यूटिव स्टाफ और दूसरे कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दे सकता है, जुर्माने कर सकता है, मुअत्तिल कर सकता है । मैं अपने संशोधन द्वारा यह चाहता हूं कि वहां पर रजिस्ट्रार की जगह वाइस-चान्सलर कर दिया जाय । मैंने यह संशोधन इस लिए दिया है कि यह व्यवस्था सिद्धान्ततः ठीक नहीं है कि रजिस्ट्रार को इस प्रकार के अधिकार दिये जायें । पुराने ऐक्ट में भी रजिस्ट्रार को इस प्रकार के अधिकार नहीं दिये गये थे—जब से यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना हुई है । रजिस्ट्रार की ड्यूटी रिकार्ड्स को रखने की है, मीटिंग बुलाने की है और जो एक्जीक्यूटिव के आदेश हों, उनके तामील करने की है । उनकी ड्यूटी यह नहीं है कि वह इस किस्म के एक्जीक्यूटिव अधिकार का उपयोग करें । एक्जीक्यूटिव या वाइस चान्सलर अपने अधिकार उनको डेलीगेट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार से एक्ट में यह अधिकार उनको देना, मेरी दृष्टि में वाइस-चान्सलर के अधिकारों पर एनक्रोचमेन्ट है । मैं चाहता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रार की जगह वाइस-चान्सलर कर दिया जाये । यदि, मेरा अमेण्डमेन्ट मान लिया जाता है तो लाइन 13 से 20 तक की जरूरत नहीं रहती ।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसको गम्भीरता से देखें, जिससे यूनीवर्सिटी के प्रशासन में कोई दिक्कत पैदा न हो । यदि रजिस्ट्रार को ये अधिकार दिये गये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर तरह तरह के झगड़े पैदा होंगे, रजिस्ट्रार से ऊंचे डीन्ज तथा प्रोफेसर्ज को रजिस्ट्रार की कृपा पर निर्भर रहना होगा, इस से गड़बड़ी होगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह पावर सीधे वाइस-चान्सलर को दी जाये और वही उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप मेरे इस अमेण्डमेन्ट को स्वीकार कर लेंगे ।

I beg to move:

(i) Page 19, line 8,—

for "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" *substitute* "Banaras Hindu University" (14)

(ii) Page 22, line 5,—

for "Registrar" *substitute* "Vice-Chancellor" (15)

(iii) Page 22,—

omit lines 13 to 20. (16)

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I oppose the amendments. We have given power to the Registrar only with regard to class IV staff and, what is more, we have provided a right of appeal to the Vice-Chancellor. What my hon. friend wants is that the Vice-Chancellor should deal with all these petty matters relating to class IV Officers. I do not think there is any justification for that.

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : यह अधिकार एक्जीक्यूटिव को भी है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want to press your amendments to vote?

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : चूंकि छागला साहब का बहुत सम्मान करता हूं और बहुत प्रतीक्षा के बाद वह इस बिल को लाये हैं, मैं इस को विद-ड्रा करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 16 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 25,—

after line 38, *add* "From the Faculty of Law 1" (50)

(ii) Page 37, line 5,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966" (51)

(iii) Page 44, line 14,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966" (52)

(iv) Page 44, line 27,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966" (53)

(v) Page 50, line 26,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966" (54)

(vi) Page 53,—

after line 21, *insert*—

"16. Department of Sociology

17. Department of Library Science" (55)

(vii) Page 54,—

for line 31, *substitute*—

"1. Department of Vocal Music

2. Department of Instrumental Music

3. Department of Musiocology

4. Department of Painting

5. Department of Plastic Arts

6. Department of Applies Arts" (56)

(*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Schedule to the vote of the House.

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : मेरे अभी दूसरे अमेन्डमेन्ट बाकी हैं, नं० 26 तक मेरे अमेण्डमेन्ट्स हैं, मैंने अभी 14, 15 और 16 को वापस लिया है बाकियों को वापस नहीं लिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right I will put the amendments to the vote. आपकी अमेण्डमेंटस का क्या नम्बर है ?

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : नं० 17 से 26 तक, मैं चाहता हूं कि इनको लिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप दो दफ़ा नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : मैंने ये अमेण्डमेन्टस दी हैं, इसलिए बोलने का मेरा हक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारी अमेण्डमेन्टस के बारे में बोलिये।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

He must speak on all the amendments. I am giving him a special chance. Normally, a member cannot speak twice.

Shri Bal Krishna Singh: I beg to move:

(i) Page 24, line 36,—

add at the end—

"but where there is only one department in the Faculty and there are more than one professors, professors shall by rotation according to seniority act as the Dean of the Faculty". (17)

(ii) Page 25, line 6,—

for "Dean" *substitute* "Principal". (18)

(iii) Page 26,—

for line 7, *substitute*—

"Three Principals of the Colleges maintained by the University by rotation according to seniority 3". (19)

(iv) Page 28,—

after line 31, *insert*—

"(iva) One Principal of the Colleges maintained by the University, other than Women's College, by rotation according to seniority 1". (20)

(v) Page 29, line 8,—

for "17" *substitute* "18". (21)

(vi) Page 31,—

after line 40, *insert*—

"(ixa) All Principals of Colleges maintained by the University". (22)

(vii) Page 32, line 33,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" *substitute* "Banaras Hindu University". (23)

(viii) Page 33,—

after line 36, *insert*—

"(vi) Two Principals of the Colleges, maintained by the University, other than the Women's College, by rotation according to seniority.". (24)

(ix) Page 48, line 24,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" *substitute* "Banaras Hindu University". (25)

(x) Page 49, lines 7 and 8,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" *substitute* "Banaras Hindu University". (26)

अमेण्डमेंन्ट 19 में मैं यह चाहता हूं कि तीन प्रिन्सिपल्स को इस में शामिल किया जाये। आपने विमेन कालेज के प्रिन्सिपल को स्थान दिया है, मेडिकल कालेज के प्रिन्सिपल को स्थान दिया है, लेकिन जो दूसरे कालेजेज हैं, जिनको यूनीवर्सिटी मेन्टेन करती है, जैसे एग्रीकल्चर कालेज है, इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज है, कालेज आफ टेकनौलौजी है, उनके प्रिन्सिपल्ज का इस में कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं है, इसलिए मेरे इस अमेण्डमेन्ट को यहां पर जोड़ दिया जाय।

मेरा अमेण्डमेन्ट 20, पृष्ठ 28 पर है। एक्जीक्यूटिव कान्सिल मे यूनीवर्सिटी के कालेजेज के प्रिन्सिपल्ज का कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं है, वह रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उनको वहां पर मिलना चाहिए। इस किस्म की एकेडेमिक कान्सिल में प्रिन्सिपल्ज का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। पुराने एक्ट के अनुसार कान्सिल में सब प्रिन्सिपल्ज रहते थे, इस प्रावीजन के अनुसार उनके वहां पर न रहने से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा।

अमेण्डमेन्ट 23 को आप स्वयं स्वीकार कर लेंगे, क्योंकि यूनीवर्सिटी का नाम परिवर्तन स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

अमेण्डमेन्ट 24—इस में भी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में प्रिन्सिपल्ज के रिप्रेजटेशन के लिए संशोधन दिया गया है। पुराने एक्ट में भी यह व्यवस्था थी कि एग्रीकल्चर कालेज, इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज कालेज आफ टैक्नालाजी आदि इम्पार्टेन्ट कालेज के प्रिन्सिपल्ज को इस कमेटी में रखा गया था, लेकिन इस बिल में आपने उनको छोड़ दिया है, सिर्फ विमेन कालेज तथा एफिलियेटेड कालेजेज का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन रखा है, लेकिन वे कालेजेज जिनको यूनीवर्सिटी मेन्टेन करती है, उनका रिप्रेजेण्टेशन नहीं है। यह बनारस हिन्दू यनीवर्सिटी के लिए बड़ी खेदजनक बात है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी और एक्जीक्यूटिव कान्सिल में इन का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन न हो। बाहर के कालेजेज को आप रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अपने कालेजेज को नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन कमेटीज में उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी रहे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं छागला साहब से आशा करता हूं कि वे इन विभिन्न शिक्षण संस्थाओं को भी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन देंगे।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बालकृष्ण जी ने जो संशोधन रखा है, मैं समझता हूं कि वे उचित हैं, इन तमाम कालेजेज का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन इस में होना चाहिए। जब कुछ कालेजेज को आप इस में रख रहे हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि बाकी कालेजेज, जैसे इन्जीनियरिंग, एग्रीकल्चर, आदि हैं, इन का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन इस में क्यों नहीं रखा गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वह इस को स्वीकार कर लें और माननीय सदस्य से भी कहूंगा कि वे इस को वापस न लें क्योंकि यह बहुत आवश्यक संशोधन है। जितने भी इन्स्टीट्यूशन यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर आते हैं, जिन को यूनिवर्सिटी मेनटेन करती है उन सब की डिमाण्ड है और हम को उन की भावना का आदर करना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को इस सुझाव को मान लेना चाहिए कि जो दूसरे कालेज हैं, जिन को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला है उन को भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये।

यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have very great respect for my hon. friend, Shri Bal Krishna Singh. I know how much he is interested in the Bill and what active interest he took in the Joint Committee, but I am afraid, he has not realised the scheme of this Bill. We are doing away with colleges; the only two colleges, which will remain in Banaras, will be the Women's College and the Medical College and they have got representation. We are converting colleges into departments and the heads of departments will get representation in the faculties. That is why I cannot accept his amendments.

There are three amendments of my hon. friend which I will accept, namely, amendments Nos. 23, 25 and 26, because they deal with the change of the name which we adopted yesterday.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): I am moving another amendment, No. 93.

Amendment made:

Page 19, line 9,—

for "Kashi Vishwavidyalaya".
substitute "Banaras Hindu University". (93)
(*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 32, line 33,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Viswavidyalaya".
substitute "Banaras Hindu University". (23)

(ii) Page 48, line 24,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya"

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

substitute "Banaras Hindu University". (25)

(iii) Page 49, lines 7 and 8,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya"

substitute "Banaras Hindu University". (26)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the remaining amendments to the Schedule.

Amendments Nos. 17 to 22 and 24 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement.*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966" (41)

(*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 28 is the same as Government Amendment No. 41; so, that is barred now.

The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" *substitute*—

"Seventeenth" (40)

(*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 27 is the same as Government amendment No. 40; so, that is barred now.

The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, under rule 93(3), where I am permitted to move formal amendments, I move:—

Page 2, line 13,—

for "principal Act" *substitute*—

"Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)" (94)

The reason why it is formal is that the words "principal Act" were defined in clause 2 and now that clause 2 has been deleted, we have to define them somewhere. Therefore we must define it in clause 3. I submit that it is purely formal, of a drafting nature and technical.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 13,—

for "principal Act" *substitute*—

"Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)" (94)

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक यहां पर पारित किया जा रहा है। आज मालवीय जी की आत्मा प्रसन्न होगी कि जिस चीज की उन्होंने नींव डाली थी और सन् 1915 में जो बिल इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में पहले पहल उपस्थित किया गया था आज वह श्री चागला के प्रयास से संशोधित रूप में पुनः पास किया जा रहा है। मैं श्री चागला और श्री भक्त दर्शन को धन्यवाद देता हूं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं सदन के सदस्यों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इतने परिश्रम और उत्साह के साथ इस विधेयक की बहस में और चर्चा में भाग लिया है। हमें आशा है कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय में इस विधेयक के पास करने के बाद एक नया वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा और काशी विश्वविद्यालय सारी दुनिया में एक उत्कृष्ट और गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त करेगा।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि कई वर्षों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद आज यह विधेयक इस सदन में स्वीकार किया गया है। कई मिनिस्टर इस के पहले भी हुए, लेकिन यह श्रेय श्री चागला को ही मिला कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को इस नये बिल द्वारा नया जीवन प्रदान करें। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन, विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी, छात्र, सब यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना का जो लक्ष्य था उस की पूर्ति हो। बनारस का निवासी होने के नाते मैं वहां के निवासियों की तरफ से बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो अनिश्चितता थी उसको समाप्त करने के लिए श्री चागला ने जो प्रयास किया है उसके लिए उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Krishanpal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I am very glad that the House has agreed to retain the old name of the Banaras Hindu University. I was from the beginning opposed to any change to be introduced in the name of this University. Most of the discussion that we had yesterday was in connection with the change of this name.

In that connection I want to bring to the notice of the House a few more facts which have be supplied to me by Shri Dave, who is the nephew of the late Sir Sundar Lal, one of the founders of the University, and I hope you will permit me to read out a few quotations from a note which he has sent me. While sending this note he has particularly asked me to read out certain portions so that the Members of this House may be acquainted with them and, if this question comes up before the House again, they may be able to keep these facts in view.

One of the first things which he has said in this note is that quite a long time back a commission was appointed under the presidentship of Sir William Hunter and even then this question or objection to a denominational institution was raised. This is what the Commission recorded:—

> "a University like the one proposed where all colleges, schools, institutions would be open to students of all creeds and classes and which would also provide for religious education not compulsory for all. It was thought that instruction in Government institutions which was secular was out of date and, therefore, certain hours could be set apart one specific conditions for religious instructions which was necessary along with other factors for the formation of character."

This is one of the very important things which the Commission said.

It is rather a lengthy note. I shall not take much time of the House and shall read just one or two extracts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time allotted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That happens very often.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a bad precedent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree, but there have been so many bad precedents. The House is master of the situation.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Another very relevant quotation is from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech when the original Bill of the Banaras Hindu University was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. This is what he said:

> "Hon. Members have taken exception to the proposed University on the ground that it will be a sectarian University....My Lord, the University will be a denominational institution but not a sectarian one. It will not promote narrow sectarianism but a broad liberation of mind and a religious spirit which will promote brotherly feeling between man and man. Unfortunately, we are all aware that the absence of sectarian religious Universities, the absence of any compulsory religious education in our State Universities has not prevented the growth of sectarian feeling in the country ....I look forward to the time when the students who will pass out of such Universities will meet each other in a closer embrace as sons of the same motherland than they do at present."

Then, there are quotations from Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Shri Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir Gooroodas Banerji and others. But as there is no time at my disposal, I do not read them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more speeches.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to take just a minute.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, he piloted the whole thing and took lot of pains and he was most of the time in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the House and the hon. Minister for the manner in which they have piloted this Bill and is being passed by the House Before this Bill came here, there were misgivings in some quarters about the unpleasant consequences that it will have. I congratulate the hon. Minister, about whom a number of misgivings where there in some quarters, for the way in which he has piloted the Bill. I am very happy and I hope that it will certainly remove all the misgivings and lead to correct atmosphere. The next will be the Aligarh Muslim University Bill and I am sure he will be able to pilot it through so that there is no misgiving at all in any quarter in the minds of any minority community.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस ढंग से इस बिल को आना चाहिए था नहीं आया है। हालांकि काफी इंतजार के बाद यह बिल आया है लेकिन फिर भी उस ढंग से नहीं आया है। आज हम इसको पास करने जा रहे हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे सुझाव को माना नहीं गया है। हमारा एतराज नाम के बारे में था और उसको माना नहीं गया है। दूसरे हमने यह कहा था कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भी यह बात आई थी कि विद्यार्थियों को कम्पलसैरिली युनियन बनाने की आज्ञा प्रदान की जाए लेकिन अफसोस की बात है है कि इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आज देश के छात्रों की सब से बड़ी मांग यही है कि उन को युनियनें बनाने

दी जायें। इसका मैंने कल भी जिक्र किया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस सदन में इस तरह का एक बिल लायें जिस में इस तरह के नाम जो नाम हैं उनको हटाने की व्यवस्था हो। इस तरह के उन तमाम नामों को जिन में से किसी तरह की साम्प्रदायिकता या जात पात की बू आती हो, हटा दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुन: विचार करें और और भी दूसरी जो संस्थायें हैं, उन में भी इस तरह का सुधार करने की व्यवस्था करें।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, may I crave your indulgence? Again, in Statute 40, p. 45, line 6, for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya" substitute "University" and in Annexure, p. 53, lines 3 and 4, for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya", substitute "Banaras Hindu University". This is purely formal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all consequential amendments. Wherever it is mentioned as "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya", it will be substituted as "Banaras Hindu University".

I take it that the House agrees with it

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment made:

(i) Page 45, lines 5 and 6,—

for "Banaras Hindu University or the Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya".

substitute—

"University" (95)

(ii) Page 53, lines 3 and 4,—

for "Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya"

substitute—

"Banaras Hindu University" (96)

(*Shri M. C. Chagla*)

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, may I say this in conclusion? A new chapter is being opened in the history of the Banaras Hindu University and I hope it will be a glorious chapter. For 8 long years, this University has functioned under the shadow of an ordinance, I say 'ordinance' because the ordinance was passed 8 years ago which was ultimately regularised. It functioned with a nominated Executive Council and with a nominated Court and ever since I became the Minister, I felt that this thing should be changed and that the University should be restored to its prestine glory.

Today, as I said, we have a first class Vice-Chancellor and I hope he will give to the University the lead worthy of that University. It is my hope and prayer, although I am no longer the Education Minister but it is a prayer which comes from my heart, that in days to come the University will add fresh laurels to its great name. The University is known not only all over India but it is known also abroad. The University has produced scholars who have become famous, some of them internationally famous, and I hope and trust that the fame of the University will spread still further.

I am thankful to my friend, Shri Raghunath Singh and others who have said kind words about me. The tribute is not due to me. The tribute is due to Parliament. In the Select Committee, I had wonderful cooperation from the Members. Both in the other House and in this House, the Members have been very cooperative and, therefore, if the credit is all due to Parliament. Of course, it is to be put on the statute book subject to the Rajya Sabha adopting the amendment which, I think, it will do. I must not say anything about that House but, after all, I am the leader of that House and I hope to persuade the Rajya Sabha to accept the amendment which this House has passed. After all, this is the House of the People and I am sure the Upper House will accept it. As

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

I said, I say the credit is entirely due to Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, before you proceed to the next item, I rise on a point of order on this item which has just concluded. The House has disagreed with the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha. Under Rule 101, if the House disagrees with the amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment—it is the former that applies here—the House shall return the Bill or the Bill as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.

The Minister has promised that he will try his best to persuade the other House. I wish him success in his high endeavour—I hope he does succeed—but if he does not succeed, then Rule 102 will come into operation and, then, I suppose....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we presume that way:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The farsighted Parliament provides for such a contingency and such a contingency may arise. I do hope, if that happens, we will have a joint sitting of both the Houses in the Central Hall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. We now take up the next item.

14.44 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY BILL

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, we have just passed a Bill with regard to an ancient University with a very great name. I am now introducing a Bill to establish a new University named after a very great man.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. It is painful to see that when the hon. Minister is going to move a very important Bill, there is no quorum in the House. The previous Bill was passed without quorum—I am sorry to say that—,but let there be quorum at least now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung....there is quorum now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I was saying, we have just passed a Bill, putting on its proper feet, reorganizing and making it stable, an old and ancient University. I am now introducing Bill to establish a new University which is named after one of India's greatest sons, Jawaharlal Nehru.

This is not going to be a university like so many other universities that exist today—I think we have about 66 universities—and the object of this Bill is to establish in the City of Delhi a distinctive university, a university which will not be a mere duplication of other universities but a university which will have a personality of its own, characteristics of its own, unique in many ways.

May I give a slight historical background to this Bill? The original idea of having a second university in Delhi arose from the fact that our existing university in Delhi felt that, since the number of students were becoming so large and so many new colleges were being established, there was a necessity for a second university. The Bill, when it went to the Selct Committee, went with this scheme that the jurisdiction of the two Universities should be demarcated; colleges to the north of Aimeri Gate should remain affiliated to the old University and the colleges south of Aimeri Gate shou'd be affiliated to the new University. In

the Select Committee a redical change was made; I accepted it because I saw the force of what was being suggested. What was pointed out was that if the new University started with old colleges, if it started with a burden, which it will never be able to bear, it will never be able to discharge its functions satisfactorily; therefore, the old University of Delhi should continue to have the colleges throughout Delhi which it had affiliated to it and this University should start on an entirely distinctive line. Therefore, when I come to explain to you some of the provisions of the Bill, you will see that the intention was to set up, as I said earlier, a distinctive university. As in the other House, perhaps in this House also, an objection might be taken to the naming of the University. There were hon. members in that House, and there might be hon. members in this House also, to say, "why name it after Jawaharlal Nehru; this is giving impetus to personality cult". I would like to meet that argument straightaway.

I never forget that soon after I became the Minister, I went to see the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and put to him the idea of a second university in Delhi. He immediately agreed. Then I went on to suggest that the university should be named after him, but he got angry. He said that no university should be named after a living man and that he would certainly not permit any university to be named after him so long as he was alive. Therefore, if there was one man who did not believe in personality cult, it was Jawaharlal Nehru. He hated the idea of statues being erected for him, portraits being painted for him and buildings being named after him because he rightly said that what will live in history is the work that he did and not the statues or the buildings that were named after him. Now personality cult means when a ruler tries to be a dictator and tries to be deified, to be canonised, as you have had examples; the ruler of a country wanted to be known as a God and there are other instances where dictators flushed with power, power-mad, power-drunk, wanted to be worshipped, revered and respected. That certainly was never the weaknss of Jawaharlal Nehru. Every man has his own weaknesses. I had the honour and privilege of knowing him fairly well, but this power cult, power madness, power-drunkenness was not a vice or a defect from which he suffered. Therefore, if we are calling this Bill after his name, it is because we, who still survive him, must pay this homage to him, that a great university should commemorate him, the great university should call to the minds of students of this generation and many generations to come that a great man lived in this country, that a great man was the Prime Minister of this country for many years and the great man moulded the life of this nation.

If you will look at what the objects of this Bill are, you will find that in clouse 4 it is said:

> "The objects of the Unversity shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge, wisdom and understanding by teaching and research and by the example and influence of its corporate life and in particular the objects set out in the First Schedule."

Now, may I draw your attention to the First Schedule?

> "The University shall endeavour to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his life-time, namely, national integration, social justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding and scientific approach to the problems of society."

It was also urged both in the Select Committee and in the other House that it was wrong to set up a university, an institute of learning, just to study the philosophy of an individual, however great and eminent he may be. Again, may I anticipate that argument and answer it?

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

All that I have just read is not merely the philosphy of Jawaharlal Nehru but it has now become part of our national philosophy. Look at each one of the things that we have mentioned there. First, there is national integration. Nobody can suggest that it is not our national philosophy. Then there is secularism, the belief in unity in diversity, the desire to integrate our different languages, our different cultures and our different religions into one nation. Then, we have mentioned 'social justice'. Social justice is not socialism. Some believe in socialism; some may not. But I take it that every Member of this House believes in social justice. And Jawaharlal Nehru when he taked of socialism really believed in social justice. As regards secularism, I have already spoken about it. It really is another facet of national integration. Then, we have mentioned 'democratic way of life'. The very fact that we are here today, that we are discussing this Bill, and some people are opposing it shows that we believe in the democratic way of life. Then, we have mentioned 'international understanding'. Nobody did more towards international understanding than Jawaharlal Nehru. Whether we call it peaceful existence or non-alignment or what ever label we give to it, I take it that it is not merely the foreign policy of the Government but it is the national policy that we must have international understanding.

Then, we have mentioned 'scientific approach to the problems of society'. Nobody did more for science than Jawaharlal Nehru did. He was the architect of science in this country. Today, if we have more than 25 laboratories, it was entirely due to him. He had realised that this country would never become modern and would never advance unless it imbibed the scientific spirit and adopted the scientific attitude. That is why we have mentioned 'scientific approach to the problems of society'.

Then, we have set out:

"Towards this end, the University shall—

(i) foster the composite culture of India and establish such departments or institutions as may be required for the study and development of the languages, arts and culture of India;

(ii) take special measures to facilitate students and teachers from all over India to join the university and participate in its academic programmes.".

This is not going to be a Delhi university; it is going to be a national university. Our object will be to see that students and professors come to this university from all parts of India.

We have emphasised on the development of the languages, arts and culture of India. We have many languages. The Constitution enumerates fourteen. Each language has a rich culture. One of the objects of this university will be to promote the study of these languages and to help in increasing the literature which the different languages already possess.

Then, we have set out:

"promote in the students and teachers an awareness and understanding of the social needs of the country and prepare them for fulfilling such needs.".

One of the main causes of student unrest is that our students do not realise what the social needs of our country are. They do not know what use to make of their leisure time. In this university, we hope to instil into the students and also the teachers not only what the social needs are but also how to meet them, how to meet the challenge of society, and how to utilise the time which lies heavily on their hands, which they do not know how to utilise. Then, we have said:

"make special provision for integrated courses in humanities, science and technology in the educational programmes of the university.".

15 hrs.

This is a new departure in educational method which we are introducing. The new universities that have been set up in the United Kingdom and, I think, also the United States emphasise, if I might say so, the unity of knowledge, the indivisibility of knowledge, not to fragment knowledge, not to teach students science or humanities but so to integrate knowledge that the student who comes out of the university comes out as an 'all-round' man. The great problem today is, as one English author has said, that there is no dialogue between the two cultures; no conversation is possible between the two cultures. A scientist knows nothing about humanities; a man who takes humanities knows nothing about science. But more and more people are beginning to realise that in this technological age, every student must know something of science, but when he knows something of science, he should not merely specialise in science but he must also know something about humanities. He must know about the culture of his country, about the philosophy of his country. Therefore, one of the purposes of this university will be to have integrated knowledge.

Then, we have said:

"take appropriate measures for promoting inter-disciplinary studies in the university.".

This is a corollary to what I have said. What they now do in most universities is that if a student takes history he just studies history; if he takes languages he just studies languages, and if he takes science, he studies physics, chemistry or botany or whatever it may be. But the idea underlying this university will be inter-disciplinary courses and studies so that a student who is taking languages may also study science at the same time and *vice versa*. Then, we have mentioned:

"established such departments or institutions as may be necessary for the study of languages, literature and life of foreign countries with a view to inculcate in the students a world perspective and international understanding.".

This again is very important. We have already established an Institute of Russian Studies, and I made it clear when it was established that when this Bill would be passed, it would be part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. I have already had approaches made to me from France and Germany to set up similar institutes for the study of the French language and for the study of the German language. We might also institute Spanish there. Some men in this country do not realise that Spanish is the language of the whole of Latin America except Brazil. It is one of the languages recognised by the United Nations. Very little Spanish is learnt in this country. So, we shall have a Department of European languages in this university where students can learn Russian, French, German, Spanish, Italian and what not, as many languages as they can.

Then we have said:

"provide facilities for students and teachers from other countries to participate in the academic programmes and life of the university."

We do not want to keep this university parochial. We do not want to shut our windows against the winds that are blowing outside.

We do not want to be oblivious to the new ideas that are current in other parts of the world. So we want students and professors to come from outside India to lecture to our students

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

and tell them what is happening in other parts of the world. These are the objectives and ideals which this University will keep before it.

Now, you might say 'objectives and ideals are all right; how do you propose to carry them out?' I shall give briefly some of the imporfant aspects of the machinery that we have established. Even there, we have incorporated new ideas. Let me tell you one of the most important new ideas that we had—I hope it will be carried out. Usually, you have a University and you select the Vice-Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor goes and accepts whatever is there and works that institution. We do not want to do this in the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University. My idea was—I cannot now say is—that when this Bill went on the statute book, the first thing we would do would be to appoint a Vice-Chancellor, select the best man available in India, then give him an advisory council, which is provided here, of 5 or 6 topmost educationists and let them sit down and plan out the University. Let them have the blue-print of the buildings and of the courses they want. I have already ecquired the campus. Nothing has been built, naturally because I have not got Parliament's sanction. Even after Parliament passes this Bill, I want the Vice-Chancellor who is going to run the University to give us his ideas and also to be guided by this advisory council of 5 or 6 people as to what this University will be like. So that when the University starts functioning, the Vice-Chancellor will feel that 'I have designed this; I must work it'.

The other idea is this. Today we set up a department, we establish a laboratory and then we start looking for the men who will head the departments and will run them. My idea is that that is the wrong way. Find the man and then build the department round him. Suppose you want to start a department of biology. Look round and see whether you have a first-class biologist; even go out, if necessary, if India does not have one. I think we have enough talent in our country, but assuming that we have not, there is no shame for a short time in getting a man from the United States, from Russia, from anywhere. But, as I said, first think of the man, call that man and tell him 'Now, we want a department of biology; build it; find your professors, your readers and your lecturers'. So that you start a department with the right type of people.

Today, we make *ad hoc* appointments. You have departments of universities lying with each other in setting up new departments. Then they advertise and have selection committees; sometimes they are successful in getting good men; sometimes they are not.

Therefore, here the idea is—go out first and select the Vice-Chancellor, then select the men round him. Then the departments will be built.

This University will be entirely a teaching and residential University. It will not be an affiliating University. Here we will have two experiments going on at the same time in the city of Delhi. The old University will be an affiliating University the new University, will be a residential one. Our original idea was to make it a purely post-graduate University. But then we realised that that would be mistake because if you have post-graduate departments, you must always have colleges to feed the post-graduate departments. Therefore, what the Bill provides is that although the University will not affiliate colleges, it will establish colleges, under-graduate colleges, so that in a sense it will also relieve the pressure on the old University and conduct experiments with regard to under-graduate education too. We can establish two, three, four, five or six under-graduate colleges where the curriculum will be different, the

courses will be different, where, as I said, we can experiment with modern ideas about under-graduate education.

The Bill also provides that the University may establish anywhere in the country special centres, specialised laboratories and such other units for research and instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects. So that the jurisdiction of the University is not territorial; the jurisdiction will extend to the institutions it establishes or recognises. Then we also attach great importance to the University organising and undertaking extra-mural teaching and extension services.

We have made another departure in the method of teaching. At present, as you know,—in the case of Banaras University we saw it; in all our universities that is so—we have faculties and departments. Now in this Bill what we have provided is schools of studies and not faculties, the reason being that a particular department may belong to more than one school of study. Today you have one faculty and under it, you have various departments. There is a tendency to this getting crystallised; there is no possibility of inter-disciplinary action or inter-disciplinary courses and activities. But when we provide for these schools of studies, it would be possible to arrange for inter-disciplinary activities and it would not be necessary that all departments should be grouped together to form a faculty.

Then there is another idea underlying this Bill—I hope it will be worked out—and that is that it will associate with institutions that already exist in Delhi. We have here the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, we have the Technological Institute, we have the Agricultural Research Institute. The idea is that there should be association between this University and these Institutes. They will not be affiliated; they will retain their autonomy, they will be completely autonomous, but they will work together with the University.

I shall give you an instance. Take medicine. Today it is an established fact, an accepted fact, that you cannot study medicine in isolation. You have to study chemistry, you have to study botany, you have to study electronics, for you know how many electronic instruments have been devised even to find out the beating of the heart.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Psychology, psychosomatic science.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is quite right—psychology, psychotherapy, neurosis and so on.

Therefore, the idea is that the students—I am just giving an instance concerning the medical centre—and professors from there will come to Jawaharlal Nehru University and students and teachers from Jawaharlal Nehru University will come to this Institute. So that in Delhi where you have so many important Institutes, where you have the intellectual atmosphere, Jawaharlal Nehru University can function and thrive. We do not want isolation; we do not want to duplicate what already exists. If facilities are available in the Medical Institute or the Agricultural Research Institute or the Technology Institute, it is not necessary to duplicate those courses and those departments in Nehru University.

Take, for instance, one school, to which I attach great importance, which, I hope the University will open, that is, Communications. Communications in the world today is perhaps one of the most important subjects which we have to study. We are now going into space, we are trying to reach the moon. I may not be there to see it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In five or ten years I do not know what advance we will make. Therefore, communications in its widest sense is a very important subject.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

When we started the Institute of Mass Media of Instruction, the present Prime Minister was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and she asked me whether I would permit this Institute to be started on the campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and I told her yes on one condition, that when the Jawaharlal Nehru University is established, this Institute will become part of the University. And only when she agreed, I said: all right, you can have a part of the campus to set it up. Well, the Institute has not yet come to the campus. It has begun, it is doing well, but I see in that Institute merely a nucleus, beginning of something very big a department of communications, and perhaps a school of communications which will absorb this particular Institute. I am giving you this instance to point out how collaboration is possible in the City of Delhi with regard to various educational institutions.

We have also provided in this Bill a Council of Students' Affairs consisting of teachers and students to advise the Academic Council on all matters relating to the welfare of the students of the University.

The one main problem which faces the students today, and one of the main causes of student unrest, is that there is no dialogue today between the teacher and the student. The teachers live in isolation. The Vice-Chancellor is inaccessible. The teachers do not know what the students' grievances are, the students do not know what the teachers' problems are. Therefore, we are providing by law that there shall be a Council which will advise the Academic Council, on which Council will be representatives of the students and the teachers, so that they could sit round the table and discuss problems and try to solve them.

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In the recent student troubles I met I do not know how many students, and I found to my surprise that there were many small grievances which, if they had been looked into, would have satisfied the students, and the whole thing would not have led to this explosion which we see now. I agree there are some demands which cannot be satisfied. We want resources. I was told that at a meeting of the students they said that unless we carry out at least 80 per cent of the Education Commission's recommendations, there will be a strike. I wish I could carry out 100 per cent. I do not know how many crores it would mean, carrying out 80 per cent of the recommendations, hundreds of crores, but that, I say, is merely a gesture. But, as I said, there are small things. I would not mention the name of the college, but in one college one of the grievances was that there were no bulbs and the corridors were dark. They had been representing for months and no bulbs were put in. I am just giving you a small instance. This does not cost much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who was responsible?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The responsibility is of those who are in charge of the college.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They should have been brought to book by the Ministry.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Ministry cannot attend to every school or college. How can we order them? After all, it is the Principal, Vice-Chancellor or the teacher who is responsible. That is why, instead of students indulging in demonstrations and going on the rampage, if they had a forum where they can ventilate their grievances, we would not have the situation which we have today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, you cannot blame them entirely.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The idea is not to allow grievances grow to such an

extent that the students feel frustrated, feel disillusioned, they feel there is no remedy unless they take to agitation and take to violence. Therefore, we must provide a statutory machinery which will be a proper forum for students to go to and ventilate their grievances. The proper forum is not the street of Delhi, the proper forum is not a violent demonstration, the proper forum is talking to their teachers or professors, telling them their grievances, and that is what we have provided in this Bill.

There are other features which I have not drawn attention to. I have only given the broad outlines of this Bill, and I shall reserve my further remarks to my concluding speech if my attention is drawn to any particular aspect of the Bill or any criticism is advanced which I feel is justified. I hope the House will welcome not only the new University named as I said after one of the greatest Indians who ever lived, but also a university which is going to experiment in new ideas in education.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What is the capital expenditure likely to be to start with?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The expenditure will be about Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 crores.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will it be in conformity with the economy drive and the food problem facing us?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are going to stagger it. It will take some years. A University costs money. We are not going to spend all this money now, and I assure my hon. friend that we will spend it economically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): I thank you for according to me this opportunity of welcoming the Bill that has been so ably sponsored by the Minister of External Affairs, who was till recently the Minister of Education. I shall say a few words in this connection.

I have something to do with administrative reforms. One of the points made repeatedly in every State and even by the Ministers of the Central Cabinet is that appropriate people are not posted to positions. Many a time it is said that a man is sent abroad to study some steel project, and subsequently he is posted to be in charge of some administrative school; some other man is sent to study philosophy, and he is posted to be in charge of a steel plant, and some general administrator is mostly posted to be in charge of industrial concerns. This has, to some extent, taken place in the change of portfolio so far as Mr. Chagla is concerned.

As the Members of the House know, in those days, when many people were critical of his being made the Minister of Education, I was one of those who enthusiastically welcomed his appointment. He did very well as Education Minister. He applied great insight, vision and efficiency to his work. I am now sorry to find that he is going away.

People may think that the External Affairs Ministry is more important than the Education Ministry; but knowing the Government and its working as I do for the last many years, there is very little for Mr. Chagla to contribute in the External Affairs Ministry.

So far as India is concerned, we are not still a military power, and so far as world peace is concerned, we are still in the stage of generalities. We are not in a position to contribute substantially to any move internationally made for peace, either in a particular area or in the world as such. In these days of nuclear competition, no non-nuclear power will be able to

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effectively participate in the debates at the international level. These are hard truths, though it has become a mental habit in this country to cover up all our deficiencies by high-sounding words and repetition *ad nauseum* of generalities and first principles. I was abroad for two months and I find that these repetitions have produced an opposite effect to that desired.

Whenever India speaks, they say that it is philosophy and 'let us not take note of it'. That is the stage to which our diplomacy has descended. I do not therefore really feel that Mr. Chagla's abilities will be of much avail in international politics. May be, he will be useful to us in advocating our cause in Kashmir which he can effectively do, not because he is a Muslim, but because he is one of the brilliant stars of the forensic forum that gives him the ability to argue.. *(Interruptions.)* So, when we talk of administrative efficiency, I should say that this change of portfolio does not make for efficiency in administration. If my voice counts, I do not carry a majority with me, I carry only my conscience with me, it is better for Mr. Chagla to revert to his education portfolio as soon as possible.

An hon. Member: You cannot move such an amendment to this Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Chair will rule that amendment out of order.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers continue to make such indiscretions, a time may come when this power has to be incorporated in a Bill!

The next point is secularism. Years back the Ghana Embassy invited me to witness their achievements. When they showed the film, they showed the Nkrumah University. People who were sitting around me asked: how much money has he contributed to this university to be named after him? The ambassador's face fell and he kept quiet. I am not now in a position to argue whether the name of a person should be attached to this university or not. It is very embarrassing for any of us to comment upon this aspect, particularly when the daughter of the late Prime Minister is now the Prime Minister. It would have been far better if the naming of a university after Nehru had come a few years later; then posterity could have truly said that this was voluntarily done with love and affection.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This Bill was introduced long before she became the Prime Minister.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: As I said, I could argue about that; it is too late in the day to do loud thinking on this matter. I have never come across a theory that what a person said should be the ideal of a university. If such a thing at all had to be done in India, priority should have been accorded to Mahatma Gandhi. You know he was a prophet and the father of the nation and everybody else had been either a statesman or a politician. To sidetrack the name of Mahatma Gandhi, his teachings and his methods of work and name this university after some other person ultimately—not now but ultimately you will find—would not be wholly appreciated by this country. Maybe, a few of us are obliged to him. How are we obliged to him? When I went to Mysore recently, I learnt that a circular had been sent for compulsory contribution to Jawaharlal Nehru fund. I wish that such things are not done. Has it come to such a stage where Jawaharlal's name has to be honoured by compulsory circulars? I ought to put this on record that it is not good to have this idea of making the sayings and doings of a particular individual, however high he may be, to be what is called the objectives of a university. Some of the objectives enunciated are no doubt acceptable but Mr. Chagla having held the high position of Chief Justice of a State will have to look

at it objectively and judiciously.

National integration is there. National integration was not brought about fifteen or 20 years ago but by Adi Shankaracharya and his predecessors thousands of years ago; by Buddha 2500 years ago. To appropriate all credit for this to ourselves looks rather vain. India was there; it was integrated during the time of the *Upanishads* and the *Vedas* and subsequently by prophets. *Acharyas* and *gurus* merely repeated whatever had been stated, preached and practised. But in our exuberance, we credit this to a particular individual. If you want to say that everything began after 1947, I would submit with all humility that it is not true.

Then, about social justice. Social justice acquires new meaning and new forms from age to age; it is not the fault of any particular age or society. Each society has, even today, got different notions of social morality, sex relationship and so on. We cannot blame any individual or a particular society if it differs from us. Social justice that we think of is not something foreign to our society. It has been there all along.

I object to the word 'secularism'. Secularism has generally been understood as agnosticism. It bears the psychology of ungodliness and irreligious approach to problems. I am the last man to advocate that religion as we practise today should be the governing factor in this country. Far from it. As you know, it was Mahatma Gandhi who said: *Iswara Allah Tere nam; Sabko sanmathi de Bhagwan.* It is he who introduced the idea of reconciliation between religion and religion, caste and caste and community and community. He called it: *Sarva dharma samanvaya.*

Shri Priya Gupta: Ramakrishna did it also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Vivekanand did it before. That is the tradition of India; religious tolerance in this country was so great that the idea of secularism or antisecularism did not arise at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This is the introductory stage of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for all the stages of the Bill.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, Sir, this religious tolerance of looking upon all religions as facets of the same truth is an idea which is in the blood of every Indian. Even the people who profess different religions in India do not grow to the level of becoming fanatics and of intolerance to other religions. This idea of secularism, as every one knows, is an idea that came up during the middle ages, as they said, the dark ages in Europe, when Papacy began to perform the functions of the Church as well as those of the State. It is the people who were opposed to this combination. They rebelled and formulated this idea of secularism. This idea was coined, it was born, in a different context, in a different society, in a society which had other standards. We do not burn anybody for religions beliefs as they did in the middle ages. We do not crucify people. Therefore, to borrow an idea from the middle ages and the dark ages and to impose it upon India is not doing justice or honour to the civilisation and greatness of this country.

On the other hand, instead of merely repeating parrot-like whatever was said for the last 10 to 15 years, if you had adopted the idea of some positive thinking like the one which Mahatma Gandhi did, I would have congratulated you. I would have been pleased with you. I may be in the

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minority of one, but know the feelings in the country. What the rulers feel is not necessarily felt by the masses of the people today, and the evidence is not my speech but the agitation that is going on in every corner of India, in the streets of India You have to go deeper into the psychology of the people, why these things are done. We do something alien to the psychology of the people; we do something which all the time irritates even the reasonable set of people. It is not sufficient to satisfy the power-hungry politician. You have to satisfy the innocent peasant, the man who teaches without much ambition, the man who learns in order to serve the country more effectively. These are the sectors which have to be noted.

But all that we want today is to worship the man in power, get into office or get some tickets! This is not the idea that was taught to us by our prophets nor by Mahatma Gandhi nor by anyone of our great saints. I beg of you, I want to be on record so that in times to come the people may say what I said was true and what I said was justified in the context of Indian conditions. Please substitute this word "secularism" with some positive word; it may be *Sarvadharma Samanvaya*, or it may be put in its correct English translation. But this word "secularism" is borrowed by a set of people whose thinking power in relation to their own civilization had become somewhat petered out.

Democratic way, international understanding, and scientific approach to the problems of society—these are very grand phrases. At the AICC, the nationalisation of banks was given different interpretations in different phraseologies; this phraseology will be given different interpretations by say, the communist party, the Congress party and the Hindu Mahasabha. These are platitudes, open to their own particular interpretations. As to how you will be able to work these things to the satisfaction of all concerned, I leave it to you.

Now, you were pleased to say that you are going to appoint a very good man as Vice-Chancellor. I welcome it. But I will congratulate the Government only when such a man is appointed. Often times, it is some gentleman who is about to retire that is appointed as Vice-Chancellor, a man who has exhausted himself and his abilities and his health. Shri Chagla has been our ambassador in Washington. I say this because I have some faith in his ability and judgment. The World Bank today is one of the most potent factors in the building up of our economy. You have posted a man there who is hardly able to work because he is all the time ill. I went to the World Bank and I had discussions with the officials of the World Bank on devaluation and related items. Have you got an effective, dynamic man who could represent India on the executive fo the Board of the world Bank? It is all the time a retired official or one who is about to retire, who is not wanted by anybody, who is posted there in the way of sympathy and favour. This is one of the ways that has affected our national growth; this is one of the things that has affected our national prestige. Please, for Heaven's sake, appoint a man—I do not know how you are going to appoint—who really commands the respect of the country and of the people. The Vice-Chancellor is not an official; he must be the leader of the student population. He must be a guide and philosopher. I have got the highest respect for the people who are working in the Government. They are fit for a particular work. If you make me—because I am a senior Member of Parliament—the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, I may do precious little there; if you make me a member of the Administrative Reforms Commission, I may be able to do some work. The ICS and others are good enough in their respective secretariat work. To post them to the positions of Vice-Chancellors is just the wrong thing to do, but that is continuously being done. I know the

secret; I have been Chief Minister of a State. These civil servants have a habit of making friends for themselves, with the Ministers and others. When people go on criticising, the Ministers in Parliament or outside, the civil servants speak to them very sweetly. Whoever speaks to you sweetly commands your confidence. And thereby things begin to happen. Therefore, for the post of Vice-Chancellor, appoint a man who has made some name in some field, who could be looked upon by the student community as an ideal, instead of appointing a civil servant however mellifluous his approach may be towards the Ministers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken 20 minutes already.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I want to make just one more point. The Government is very much perturbed because of the agitation in the States. I have been watching all these things for more than two decades. It is only when a feeling of injustice goes too deep into the marrow of the bones of a particular government or a set of people that agitation begins. It is not that the Indian people have emerged from wild life in the previous decade. They are a civilised set of people who have lived as civilised people for more than 2,000 to 3,000 years, as history records. Why are we behaving like this?

Now, in the Constitution, you have made a provision like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with this Bill.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It has everything to do; please wait. I am a man with some experience; I do not speak things irrelevantly. If I am not making a point, you may then ask me to stop. Entry 63 in List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution says:

> "The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance."

But where are they situated? You want to see that Hindi spreads in South India, West India and in Bengal, but all the time these institutions of national importance are being concentrated in the Hindi-speaking regions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is Vishwabharati in West Bengal.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You did not start that. You took it over. My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri—he is not here now—moved a resolution in the Advisory Council of the Education Ministry, that such a university should be started in the south. You almost accepted it in principle, but at the stage of implementation you establish a university at Delhi where there is already a university. My friend did a good service in asking how much money you have to spend. It is Rs. 10 crores. Taking the Aligarh University and Banaras University also, if you are going to spend Rs. 20 crores or more—I am not posted with exact figures—in one particular area and neglect the vast regions in the south-Andhra, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala, how can you justify that you are doing justice, leave alone social justice, which you are incorporating in the enactment?

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, my first grievance against the Education Minister is that the proposed university is to be located in Delhi. We all know that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru loved the countryside. In fact, he wanted his ashes to be scattered over the countryside. But when the question of establishing a university comes, to be named after him, we find it is

[Shri Krishanpal Singh]

going to be established not only in a city, but in the capital of India. This is extremely unfair. 80 per cent of the people live in rural areas. Nearly all the universities excepting Bolepur are located in cities and the rural areas are deprived of any good institution. If a new university has got to be established, I think it should be done in the interior of the country in rural India, maybe anywhere in the north, south, east or west. I do not want it to be established in any particular part of the country. We must establish good educational institutions in the rural areas if we are going to educate our people there. Otherwise, their education will always remain neglected and they will always be playing the second fiddle. When question of recruitment to the services comes up, it is the people who have studied in the more important educational institutions who will get preference. We cannot blame the UPSC or any other Public Service Commission for selecting people with better qualifications. If we deprive the inhabitants of rural areas from receiving good education, it is not their fault. It is our fault. We are concentrating all the good institutions in the cities with the result that the population in the rural areas remain backward. This is going to be a perpetual disadvantage to them.

I, therefore, plead and I hope the Education Minister will agree to change the location of this proposed university and establish it somewhere in the rural areas, right in the interior. The advantages of doing so will be that the young men will not be influenced by these cheap cinema films and other defects which are associated with urban life. This is my first grievance and I hope even if the Minister does not agree to alter the location of this university, hon. members will see that it is not allowed to be established in Delhi, but is taken somewhere out into the interior of the countryside.

The second point which has so ably been referred to by the hon. member who has just spoken is about the principles for which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru lived and about associating his name with the university. We all know that India has produced a very large number of great men. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was undoubtedly one of the greatest sons of India in the present times. But as the hon. member said, there was Mahatma Gandhi. There were Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Gokhale who was the founder of all the modern political institutions, Tilak and so many others whom India has produced in modern times. Even Dr. Tagore, when he built up an institution at Bolepur did not associate his name with it. I think it is improper to call this university as Jawaharlal Nehru University. He did not approve of it and I think we should respect his wishes in this matter.

I feel it is too early to teach the principles of Jawaharlal Nehru in a university. Some of them are very controversial and unless they are accepted for all time, it will be improper to teach them in a university.

Coming to student discipline, the Minister said they are going to establish a sort of a body which would consist of representatives of students as well as members of the staff of the university, which will try to tackle the problems of student indiscipline and look into the difficulties of the students. It is a very good proposal and I think it should be gradually, if not at once, introduced in all the universities in the country. The only way to prevent students from coming on the roads to Parliament House and other places is that the university or college should be prepared to redress the grievances of the students as soon as they arise.

The other point is the association of teachers. I am very sorry to say

that no emphasis has been laid on physical education or the formation of character. In fact, this secular business seems to have an adverse effect on the formation of character of our youngmen. I should have thought that after the experience of the last few months, we should make religious and moral instruction compulsory. I should like to draw the attention of hon. members to the one salient fact. We hardly ever hear of collective indiscipline among students in our *gurukulas* or institutions which are managed by relgious bodies. What is the reason? From the very beginning the boys there are taught discipline. In our present-day institutions, we have no such arrangement with the result that boys go astray and we see them loitering about in the roads talking all sorts of things, going to the cinemas and other places where they should not go.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH *in the Chair*]

I have seen an institution where throughout the day from the early morning to the time that boys go to bed some teacher or other remains with them and looks after them. Early morning they have physical training from 6.30 to 7.00. The Principal with senior teachers used to attend the P.T. drill. After that the Principal and the house masters went round the boarding house to see what arrangements were made for the students. Then there was a preparatory hour where one or more teachers attended to the students with their lessons. After that they remained in the school or college. Leaving the school or college, after a little rest, they were required to play games compulsorily. Physical training is a very important part of education. Unless we can build the physique of your young men education is not complete. Unless we build their character education is not complete. During the games in the playground one or more teachers used to be present. After that there was compulsory temple, masjid or gurdwara service—all the three institutions were there. Therefore, I would like that in this University that is going to be established we must make some arrangement for physical and moral education of the young men.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) श्री हनुमन्तैया जी ने अपने कुछ मौलिक विचारों को व्यक्त किया है । उन्होंने साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि दक्षिण में कोई राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था नहीं है । इस संस्था को, इस विश्वविद्यालय को दक्षिण में होना चाहिए था । सचमुच यही कुछ विरोधाभास मालूम होता है । एक ही शहर में दो दो यूनिवर्सिटियां हों । अच्छा होता यह विश्वविद्यालय दक्षिण में स्थापित किया जाता । चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय उत्तरी भारत में हैं । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि इनके इस तर्क में कुछ शक्ति है ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने नाम के बारे में उठाई है । उन्होंने कहा है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नामकरण क्यों किया गया है । आज ही हमने जो विधेयक पास किया है उस विधेयक का नाम मालवीय जी के नाम से होने वाला था । उस नाम का लोक सभा ने विरोध किया । पुराना नाम था, हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वही रखने का फैसला किया गया । आज हमने जो मत व्यक्त किया है और जो हम अब करने जा रहे हैं, इन दोनों में विरोधाभास प्रतीत होता है । किन्तु जब यह विधेयक हमारे सम्मुख आया है और सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की स्मृति को कायम रखने के लिए एक विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाए तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई अनुचित बात है । मुझे इसमें कोई अनुचित बात प्रतीत नहीं होती है ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

पंडित जवाहरलाल जी के बारे में श्री हनमन्तैया जी साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। उन्होंने शंकराचार्य का नाम भी लिया है। बहुतों के नाम लिए। महात्मा गांधी का भी नाम लिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक महात्मा गांधी का सम्बन्ध है उनकी स्मृति ईंट और पत्थर से नहीं होने वाली है। स्मृति इंट और पत्थर में चिर-स्थायी नहीं होने वाली है। महात्मा गांधी की स्मृति उनके विचारों के कारण है। एक आन्दोलन के कारण है। उनकी स्मृति सदैव जीवित रहेगी। उसी तरह से रहेगी जैसे हमारे बीच में राम और कृष्ण जीवित हैं। उन्होंने भारतवर्ष को सात सौ वर्ष के पश्चात् आजाद करवाया है। महात्मा गांधी की स्मृति किसी विश्वविद्या-लय के नाम से चिरस्थायी नहीं हो सकती है। उनकी स्मृति भारतवर्ष के प्रत्येक मनुष्य के हृदय में उसके हृदय मंदिर में सदैव सदैव के लिए बनी रहेगी। सदैव सदैव के लिए उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित रहेगी। भारतवर्ष महात्मा गांधी के ऋण से उऋण नहीं हो सकता है। आज जो हम यहां लोक सभा में बैठे हैं, वह महात्मा गांधी के कारण ही बैठे हैं।

हनुमन्तैया जी ने भगवान बुद्ध का नाम भी लिया है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं भगवान बुद्ध ने एक विचार दिया। एक सिद्धान्त दिया लेकिन उस विचार और उस सिद्धांत को सारीपुत्त ने आख्यात किया। जिस प्रकार सारीपुत्त ने भगवान बुद्ध के विचार और सिद्धान्त को आख्यात किया, विश्व में फैलाया, उसी प्रकार हम समझे महात्मा गांधी ने जो विचार दिया है चाहे वह सह-अस्तित्व का विचार हो अथवा असम्बद्धता का विचार किन्तु उस विचार को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, व्यवहारिक जगत में उतारने का श्रेय किसी को है तो वह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को है।

हनुमन्तैया साहब ने कहा है "सर्व धर्म समभाव है"। महात्मा गांधी का "सर्व धर्म समभाव" को व्यावहारिक रूप में किस ने परिणत किया? जवाहरलाल जी ने परिणत किया। इसलिए हम जवाहरलाल जी की उपमा भगवान बुद्ध के शिष्य सारी पुत्त के साथ देना चाहें तो दे सकते हैं।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : वह फटे कपड़े पहनते थे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पंडित जी को जहां तक मैंने देखा है और त्यागी जी ने भी देखा है उसके आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी फटे कपड़े पहनते थे लेकिन साफ पहनते थे। जैसा उनका हृदय साफ था, जैसे उनकी काया साफ थी उसी प्रकार से फटा कपड़ा होने पर भी वह साफ रहता था। इसलिए त्यागी जी को कभी कभी धोखा हो जाता है कि शायद साफ कपड़ा बहुत मूल्यवान होता था। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है।

हनुमन्तैया जी ने सैकुलरिज्म का बड़ा हवाला दिया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को ही नहीं सारी दुनिया को पंडित जी ने कोई चीज दी है तो वह सैकुलरिज्म दी है। उसका अनुवाद हिन्दी या संस्कृत में नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन संस्कृत के लोगों ने इसका कुछ अनुवाद करने की कोशिश की है। कोई इसको धर्म निरपेक्ष का भाव कहता है कोई इसको लौकिक राज्य का भाव कहता है और विनोबाजी उसको कहते हैं, लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य। मैं हनुमन्तैया जी से सहमत हूं। हिन्दू या भारतीय सिवाय सैकुलर के दूसरा कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। यह हमारा जीवन दर्शन है। हम सैकुलर हैं, हम धर्म निरपेक्ष हैं। सैकुलरिज्म का अर्थ होता है कि अपने धर्म के प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हुए दूसरों के

धर्म का आदर करना। अपने विचारों पर दृढ़ होते हुए दूसरों के विचार का आदर करना। हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा कि मध्य युग में सैक्युलरिज्म चला। लेकिन मध्ययुग में नहीं चला इसको चलाने वाले, इसके प्रवर्तक होली ओक थे। जब रोमन कैथोलिक लोगों ने राज्य और धर्म को एक माना तो होली ओक ने यह आन्दोलन अठारहवीं शताब्दी में सब से पहले शुरू किया कि नहीं, धर्म और राज्य दो भिन्न चीजें हैं। धर्म का सम्बन्ध मनुष्य के व्यक्तिगत जीवन से है और राज्य का सम्बन्ध देश के शासन से है। इस वक्त के ईसाई लोगों ने, रोमन कैथोलिक लोगों ने इस सैक्युलरिज्म के विचार को नहीं माना और होली ओक की जितनी पुस्तकें थीं सब को फूंक दिया। सैक्युलरिज्म का अर्थ अंग्रेजों ने, ईसाइयों ने धर्म-हीन राज्य से किया। लेकिन धर्महीनता सैक्युलरिज्म का अर्थ नहीं है। लौकिक राज्य का अर्थ धर्महीनता नहीं है। लौकिक राज्य का अर्थ यह है कि अपने धर्म के प्रति आदर भाव रखते हुए भी, अपने धर्म के प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हुए भी दूसरों के धर्म के प्रति आदर भाव रखें।

हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा कि सैक्युलरिज्म तो हिन्दुस्तान में था ही तो इस सैक्युलर शब्द को लाने की जरूरत क्या थी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। ग्यारहवीं शताब्दी के पहले हिन्दुस्तान में एक धर्म था, वैदिक धर्म या हिन्दू धर्म था। जब मुसलमान लोग यहां आए तो यहां पर एक नहीं दो भाव पैदा हुए, दो धर्म सामने आए। उस वक्त भी पहला आदमी जिस के दिमाग में यह बात आई वह अलाऊद्दीन खिलजी था। और उसने कहा कि धर्म को राज्य से अलग करना चाहिए। मजहब और सियासत दो भिन्न चीजें हैं। उन्होंने पहले पहले यह आवाज उठाई। उसके बाद सैक्युलरिज्म • को आवाज बादशाह अकबर ने उठाई। अकबर ने भी कहा कि राज्य और धर्म दो भिन्न चीजें हैं इनको हमें भिन्न भिन्न करना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी के पश्चात् पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हिन्दुस्तान में यह आवाज उठाई। और ठीक उठाई कि सैक्युलरिज्म के अलावा, लौकिक राज्य के सिद्धान्त के अलावा भारत का लोकतंत्र किसी दूसरे सिद्धान्त पर आधारित नहीं हो सकता। इसके अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा हमारा जीवन दर्शन नहीं हो सकता। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारा कोई दूसरा राज्य दर्शन नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए श्री चागला जी ने इसमें जो सेक्युलर शब्द रखा है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री हनुमन्तैया, ने "कल्चर" शब्द पर भी आक्षेप किया। कल्चर का अर्थ क्या है? कल्चर का अर्थ होता है देश की आत्मा, मनुष्य की आत्मा, जाति की आत्मा। सभ्यता तो उस का बाह्यांग है। हमारा कल्चर हिटलर की कल्चर स्टेट नहीं है, मसोलीनी का रोमन साम्राज्य नहीं है, स्टालिन का कम्युनिस्ट शासन नहीं है, माओ-त्से-तुंग का शासन नहीं है, जिस में हजारों फूल खिलने की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन कोई फूल खिल नहीं पाता है। हमारा कल्चर हमारे जीवन का दर्शन है। दूसरों के प्रति आदर की शिक्षा देता है। वह जीवन-दर्शन वैदिक-काल से ले कर आज तक हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के मन में डटा हुआ है। चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाला मुसलमान हो, ईसाई हो या हिन्दू हो। वह कल्चर हमें दूसरों के प्रति आदर करने, उन का सम्मान करने और समता के साथ साथ अपनी आत्मा के प्रति आदर-सम्मान करने की शिक्षा देता है। हमारा कल्चर मानवता पर आधारित है। हमारा कल्चर रेजिमेन्टेशन नहीं है। वह नात्सियों का कल्चर नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय कल्चर

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

का अध्ययन और अन्वेषण होगा, उस की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होगी और लौकिक राज्य के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन और अन्वेषण होगा, इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था कर के श्री चागला ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की यशोकाया की स्मृति को जागृत रखने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किया है। वह सराहनीय है। मैं श्री हनुमन्तैया से कहूंगा कि न दोनों विषयों का रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

Mr. Chairman: This Bill has to be passed through all the stages and completed by 4.40 p.m. because the time allotted is only two hours.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The time should be extended.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस विधेयक के लिए एक घंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: Is it the sense of the House that the time should be extended?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the time is extended by one hour. Now, Shri Sideshwar Prasad.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद सभापति, महोदय, श्री चागला ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक को प्रस्तुत कर के एक धन्यवाद और बधाई का काम किया है। यह सदन बहुत दिनों से इस विधेयक की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था, लेकिन अनेक कारणों से इस से पहले इसको प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका।

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: As the quorum is being challenged, the hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.....There is no quorum. The bell may be rung again.....Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन, जब श्री चागला इस बिल को प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तो उन्होंने जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के दिल्ली में स्थापित करने के दो प्रधान कारण बताए। एक कारण तो उन्होंने यह बताया कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, जिस के कारण वहां पर शिक्षा और अनुशासन आदि का जो स्तर होना चाहिए, उस को कायम रखना सम्भव नहीं है। दूसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बताया कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों से किंचित भिन्न उद्देश्य को ले कर स्थापित किया जा रहा है। वह महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य यह है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता, सामाजिक न्याय और धर्म-निरपेक्ष वातावरण को पैदा करने के लिए विशेष रूप से काम करेगा। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जिस वातावरण और जिन परिस्थितियों की आवश्यकता है, यह विश्वविद्यालय उनको उत्पन्न करने में विशेष रूप से सहायक होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता जैसे और भी शहर हैं और कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय जैसे और भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जहां विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक हो गई है। इसलिए जिन शहरों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या एक निश्चित अनुपात से अधिक हो जाये, वहां पर भी दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय कायम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के जो उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं वे वस्तुतः एक प्रकार से हमारे राष्ट्री जीवन के अंग हो गए हैं और हमारे संविधान में स्थान स्थान पर उन की उद्घोषणा की गई

है, उस में कहा गया है कि यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन का मूल आधार और उद्देश्य होगा। इस अवसर पर मैं भारत सरकार और विशेष रूप से शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश म विद्यार्थियों में जो असंतोष की भावना उत्पन्न होती जा रही है, वह कभी भी इतना उग्र रूप धारण न करती, अगर प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय और शिक्षा संस्थान में आरम्भ से ही इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता कि यहां पर ऐसा वातावरण और ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न होने पाए। खुद शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने इस ओर संकेत किया है कि चूंकि विद्यार्थियों की छोटी छोटी आवश्यकताओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, उन की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, इसलिए किसी बात को ले कर उन के असंतोष की भावना भड़क उठती है और विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती है। उदाहरण के लिए उन्होंने दो तीन बातें बताईं। उन से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि इस से पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय या हमारे अधिकारियों ने यह आवश्यक क्यों नहीं समझा कि इस बारे में उपयुक्त कदम उठाए जायें।

अभी हमारे सामने शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट आई है, जिस म उस ने अनेक बातों की ओर संकेत किया है। इस सदन में बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां कोई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति नहीं है। यह दुख की बात है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के पंद्रह, सत्रह वर्षों के बाद हम अभी भी देश के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण नहीं कर सके हैं। अगर हम ऐसा कर पाते, तो वस्तुतः आज हम ऐसी स्थिति में न होते। जब भी कोई सवाल या समस्या हमारे सामने आती है, तो हम बहुत सीमित अर्थ में उस का समाधान ढूंढने या उस को हल करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस से समस्या का हल नहीं होता है। हमें बिल्कुल व्यापक दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर, विद्यार्थियों की समस्याओं का समाधान ढूंढना चाहिए और यह जानने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि आखिर मूल में कौन सी बातें हैं, जिन की वजह से जब भी, जहां भी, कोई असंतोष होता है, कोई जलूस निकलता है, कोई अप्रिय घटना होती है, तो सम्बन्धित लोग कैसे विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने में सफल हो जाते हैं।

माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में विदेशी भाषाओं के अध्ययन की विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की जावेगी। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मुझे यह सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारे राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं, अभी भी उन में से देशों की भाषाओं को पढ़ाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। रूसी की व्यवस्था हो, जर्मन की व्यवस्था हो, फ्रेंच की व्यवस्था हो लेकिन इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। अफ्रीका के अनेक देशों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध है, मध्य एशिया के देशों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध है, दक्षिणी अमेरिका के अनेक देशों के साथ हमारा संबंध है, लेकिन उन देशों की भाषाओं के शिक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और न उन देशों में जो साहित्य प्रकाशित होता है उनके हमारे भारतीय जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जो प्रकाश पड़ता है, उन को जानने की कोशिश हम करते हैं। इसलिए मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में ही नहीं, दूसरे भी जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन में भी उन देशों की भाषाओं के शिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिनके साथ हमारा राजनयिक संबंध है। अब चूंकि चागला साहब विदेश मंत्री हो गए हैं तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस ओर उनका विशेष ध्यान जायगा।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि उन्होंने बताया कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में आरम्भ से ही एक उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति की जायगी और उसके लिए एक सलाहकार समिति बनायी जायगी; अगर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि किसी योग्य शिक्षा शास्त्री को इसके लिए रखा जाय, तो अच्छा होगा। वरना अगर किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो अपने जीवन के

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

अन्तिम काल में है, जिसकी सारी शक्ति समाप्त हो गई है, जिस में उत्साह नहीं रह गया है, जिसमें कोई व्यापक दृष्टिकोण नहीं है, अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति को उपकुलपति बनाया जायगा तो हम निश्चय ही अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। इसलिए उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति में विशेष सावधानी रखने की जरूरत है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि अब तक जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बने, जितने भी बने, वह उत्तर भारत में ही बनाए गए हैं। तो कम से कम दक्षिणी भारत में और पश्चिमी भारत में भारत सरकार को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिए और इस के लिए शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कदम उठाना चाहिए। माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी ने मांग की, बहुत वर्षों से मांग है, मद्रास, आन्ध्र, कर्नाटक या केरल में, किसी भी प्रान्त में आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। दक्षिण भारत से बराबर इस बात की मांग आती रही है कि वहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि दक्षिण हैदराबाद में हिन्दी महाविद्यालय के नाम से एक डिग्री कालेज है। उस का विस्तार करना चाहिए। हम आशा रखते हैं कि भारत सरकार उस डिग्री कालेज को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता देगी जिससे कि उसका विकास हो सकेगा और आगे चलकर वह एक विश्वविद्यालय का रूप ले सकेगा। हम उम्मीद करते हैं इस ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान जायगा।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हम केवल यहां बड़े बड़े उद्देश्यों की घोषणा कर दें, बड़े बड़े लक्ष्य घोषित कर दें, इस से हमें कोई चीज प्राप्त नहीं होगी। विद्यार्थियों की समस्या क्या है? यह शिक्षा के गिरते हुए स्तर की समस्या है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों का अनुपात ठीक नहीं रह गया है। अगर पांच साल पहले शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात 1 और 26 का था तो वह 1 और 30 का हो गया है। ऐसी भी शिक्षण संस्थाएं और ऐसी भी विश्वविद्यालय इस देश में हैं कि जहां शिक्षक तो हैं लेकिन विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं और ऐसे भी विश्वविद्यालय यहां हैं जहां सौ विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर भी एक शिक्षक नहीं है। तो दोनों में शिक्षा का समान स्तर नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहां प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पर 2 हजार से लेकर 3 हजार रुपया तक खर्च किया जाता। और कुछ ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं कि जहां 500 रुपया भी खर्च नहीं किया जाता तो इस ओर भी ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संबंध में मैं एक और बात की ओर शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो अपनी अंतिम वसीयत राष्ट्र के नाम लिखी थी उसमें उन्होंने इस देश की ग्राम्य संस्कृति के लिए, इस देश के देहाती जीवन के लिए विशेष रूप से अपनी ममता व्यक्त की थी। इस दृष्टि से भारत सरकार को भी सोचना चाहिए कि यह विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली में न स्थापित किया जाय बल्कि कहीं देहात में स्थापित किया जाय और वहां के वातावरण को बदलने की कोशिश की जाय। इस विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षण के लिए जो स्थापनाएं बनाई गई हैं उस में यह बताया गया है कि यह राष्ट्र की सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रयत्न करेगा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि हम में से अधिकांश इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि यह देश गांवों का है, इस देश की अधिकांश जनता गांवों में रहती है। अगर इस विद्यालय को गांव में स्थापित किया जाता और वहां के वातावरण को बदल कर इस देश की सामाजिक मान्यताओं को, इस देश की सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं को बदलने की कोशिश की जाती और उस संबंध में समन्वय के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाता तो संभवतः वह

अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता और हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन के हर पक्ष पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता। लेकिन हम शहरों से चलते हैं और गांवों तक जब पहुंचते हैं तो उन का महत्व समाप्त हो जाता है। अगर हम गावों से शुरू करें और वहां के जीवन को बदलने की कोशिश करें, वहां के चिन्तन को बदलने की कोशिश करें, वहां के दृष्टिकोण को बदलने की कोशिश करें, वहां की जड़ता को समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें तो निश्चय ही उस का हमारे जीवन पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। मैं समझता हूं इस दृष्टिकोण से भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा। मैं एक बार फिर शिक्षा मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि देर में ही सही, लेकिन वह यह महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक सदन के सामने लाये और ऐसी उम्मीद हम लोगों के मन में पैदा की कि यह एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा, दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए भी यह एक आदर्श का काम करेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति जी, यह जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक सदन के सामने आया है, वह बिल्कुल आशा के विपरीत बात हुई है। हम लोगों का यह ख्याल था कि यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालयों से बिलकुल भिन्न होगा। मगर विधेयक को प ने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोई भी नया परिवर्तन इस विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं किया गया है। कोई नयी बात इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर इस विधेयक में नहीं कही गई है। कोई नई बात अधिकारियों में या शिक्षा की वर्तमान नीतियों में परिवर्तन की इस में नहीं है। किसी भी परिवर्तन के आसार इस विश्वविद्यालय में नजर नहीं आते हैं। मुख्य रूप से हमारा मुल्क गरीब है। इस गरीब देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा को सस्ता और सुलभ बनाया जाय। सस्ती शिक्षा पहला उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। दूसरा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए देश में गिरते हुए शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाय। तीसरा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए था देश में बढ़ती हुई विद्यार्थियों की मांगों को लेकर, जिस तरह से अनुशासनहीनता उत्पन्न हो रही है, उसको रोका जाय। यह तीनों बातें इस में नहीं हैं। वही सारी पुरानी बातें इस में भी कही गई। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, बहुत लम्बी लम्बी बातें की गईं; मगर जहां तक उन सिद्धांतों को अमल में लाने की बात है मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से और विश्वविद्यालय असमर्थ हैं उन सिद्धांतों को अमल में लाने से, उसी तरह से यह जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय खोलने जा रहे हैं, यह भी पूरी तरह असमर्थ रहेगा। आप जानते हैं देश के अन्दर शिक्षा का स्तर किस तरह से गिर रहा है। विद्यार्थी स्कूल से निकलते हैं, जब वह जाते हैं नौकरियों के लिए तो बहुत सारे अखबारों में निकलता रहता है, जब उनसे सवाल किया जाता है कि तुम बताओ, दलाई लामा कौन था तो लड़के जवाब देते हैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू का भाई। एक जगह पूछा गया अबुल कलाम आजाद कौन साहब हैं, तो कहा गया कि मुसलमानों के पैगम्बर। तो देश के अन्दर इस गिरते हुए शिक्षा के स्तर को उठाने की बात इस में नहीं है। न तो यही बताया गया है कि देश की गरीब जनता जो शिक्षा से वंचित है उस के लिए किसी प्रकार इस यूनिवर्सिटी में स्थान मिल सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरीके से आज तक गरीब लोग पढ़ने लिखने से वंचित रहे हैं, वैसे ही इस के बाद भी रहेंगे। जिस तरह से इस देश में शिक्षा महंगी होती चली जा रही है उसका जवाब कहीं भी खोजने से नहीं मिलेगा। आज करोड़ों देशवासी जो गरीब हैं, शिक्षा से लाभ नहीं उठा पाते। बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़के यूनिवर्सिटियों में दाखिला पाते हैं। वह तो बाहर भी जा कर तालीम हासिल कर सकते हैं। मगर वह गरीब विद्यार्थी जो आज शिक्षा से वंचित हैं उनके लिए ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी बनानी चाहिए थी जिसमें कि ज्यादा गरीबों को स्थान मिल सके। इस तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी का

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

संविधान बनाना चाहिए था जिस में हम ऐसी शिक्षा उन को दे सकें जिससे हमारे देश में टेकनिकल आदमी पैदा हों। हमारे देश में डाक्टरों की जरूरत है। दूसरे मुल्कों में हम देखते हैं कि दो साल में डाक्टर बन जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां पांच वर्ष डाक्टरी के लिए रखे गए हैं। लखनऊ में एक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज खोला गया इस उम्मीद से कि आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा यहां प्राप्त होगी। पहले कहा गया कि आयुर्वेदाचार्य यहां से निकलेंगे। बाद में सरकार ने सर्जरी की शिक्षा भी वहां लागू कर दी। जब लड़के वहां से निकल कर आये और इस बात की मांग की कि एम० बी० बी० एस० की तरह हम ने भी सर्जरी पास की है, तो हमारे साथ नौकरियों में विभेद क्यों हो, नतीजा यह है कि आज वह कालेज बन्द है और सरकार के पास इस बात का कोई जवाब नहीं है कि नौकरियों में उनके साथ विभेद क्यों किया जाता है। इसी तरह इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के लड़के हैं। इंजीनियरिंग में कोई साधारण आदमी दाखिला नहीं पा सकता। संविधान में लिखा है कि प्रत्येक को शिक्षा की समान सुविधा मिलेगी। लेकिन गरीब लोग जो रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सकते, जो ट्यूटर नहीं नहीं रख सकते, वह यूनिवर्सिटियों में अच्छे नम्बर नहीं ला सकते और अच्छे नम्बर नहीं ला सकते तो उनको इंजिनियरिंग कालेज में दाखिला नहीं मिल सकता। ऐसी दशा में यह शिक्षा का उद्देश्य खत्म हुआ। कुछ लोगों ने अभी छागला साहब की बड़ी तारीफ की है कि इन्होंने शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी अनारकी और अराजकता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अब है, उतनी पहले कभी नहीं थी। आज हालात बहुत ज्यादा खराब हैं, सारे देश में सिर्फ लाठी, गोली के बल से दमन करके सरकार समस्या को हल करना चाहती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी यूनीवर्सिटी आप बनाते हैं, उन में इस बात की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते हैं कि उन में अधिक से अधिक उन लोगों को स्थान मिलेगा जो हर तरफ से वंचित हैं। मगर अभी जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, उस में वही वाइस-चान्सलर, वही सारी नियुक्तियां, वही सारे आफ़ीसर्ज हैं, बस थोड़ा सा यह कह दिया गया है कि वहां सैक्यूलरिज्म पढ़ाया जायगा। ये पढ़ाने वाले खुद सैक्यूलर नहीं हैं, इन को नहीं मालूम कि सैक्यूलरिज्म क्या है, वे विद्यार्थियों को सैक्यूलरिज्म की क्या तालीम देंगे। सारी जगह जातीवाद बुरी तरह से फैला हुआ है, दक्षिण भारत में भी वही हालत है, उत्तर भारत में भी वही हालत है। आज जो भी यूनीवर्सिटी चलाता है, वह अपनी जाती के बच्चों को प्रथम स्थान देता है, दूसरों को बाद में देता है, चाहे लड़का कितना ही योग्य हो। यह सब जगह फैला हुआ है। आज शिक्षा की मूल नीति में जो परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है, उसका एक कारण यह भी है। आप किसी भी यूनीवर्सिटी को लीजिये, सब जगह बवाल मचा हुआ है। छागला साहब ने कह दिया है कि वाइस-चांसलर बहुत बढ़िया लायेंगे—कोई बुड्ढा खुड्डा तलाश किया जायगा, जो बिलकुल जिन्दगी से रिटायर हो चुका होगा, जो कोई काम नहीं कर सकता, उसको वाइस चांसलर बना दिया जाएगा। न उस को लड़कों का विश्वास होगा और न लड़के उस पर विश्वास करेंगे। उसी तरह से उसको लिया जाएगा, कि पहले तीन आदमियों के नाम आयेंगे, उन में से सिलेक्ट किया जायेगा। वही सारी बातें इस जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में होंगी।

पहले तो यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से ही मेरा मतभेद है। किसी व्यक्ति के नाम पर यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं चलाई जानी चाहिए, फिर भी इस भेद को अगर मैं कारण न मानूं, आप चाहते हैं तो इसको चलाइए, लेकिन कोई नई चीज इस यूनीवर्सिटी में

लाइये, यदि आप कोई नई चीज इस में लाये होते, तो देश में इसका स्वागत होता, लेकिन इसमें वही पुरानी चीजें हैं जो आज देश की अन्य यूनीवर्सिटियों में लागू हैं । इस लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इस बिल को वापस लीजिए, फिर से बैठिए विचार कीजिए और एक ऐसी यूनीवर्सिटी का निर्माण कीजिए जहां देश के बच्चे तालीम पा सकें । मुख्य रूप से जो टेकनीकल तालीम है, डाक्टरी की तालीम है, एग्रीकल्चर की तालीम है, उन को इसमें लाइये, उनमें आमूल परिवर्तन कीजिए, उनके कोर्स को घटाना चाहिए । पांच-सात वर्ष की लम्बी तालीम के बाद जब स्कूलों से लड़के निकलते हैं तो उनको काम नहीं मिलता है, उनकी मांगें मानी न जांय, वह अवस्था नहीं आनी चाहिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से देश में अमन और शांति नहीं रह सकती ।

इसलिए मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस बिल को वापस लें और एक ऐसा विधेयक लायें जिसमें महात्मा गांधी के विचारों का समावेश हो । महात्मा गांधी इस बात को मानते थे कि देश के दरिद्र, नारायण की सेवा की जानी चाहिए, यदि उसी उद्देश्य को लेकर आप इस को हमारे सामने लायेंगे तो फिर हमारा कोई मतभेद नहीं रहेगा । लेकिन जवाहरलाल का नाम रख कर वही सारी बातें की जायें जो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों में हो रही हैं, सिर्फ चन्द लफ्ज जोड दिये जांय उनके उद्देश्यों में, तो इससे कोई नई बात होने वाली नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी भी वही दशा होगी जो आज दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटियों की हो रही है । इन सब पर आप पुनर्विचार करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे देश के गरीबों को अधिक से अधिक दाखला मिले, सस्ती तालीम हो और तीसरे टैक्नीकल शिक्षा का अधिक प्रबन्ध हो, ताकि पढ़ लिख कर जो लड़के वहां से निकलें, वे देश की सेवा कर सकें ।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे और इसको सुधारने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Jawaharlal Nehru University is a befitting monument to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the maker of modern India, the most eminent statesman of our country in the 20th century, the greatest promoter of international peace and understanding and the greatest synthesiser of cultures, old and new, Indian and foreign.

The objects and reasons for starting this University are many. But the most important is the need for setting up a unique University in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Jawaharlal Nehru University should be really unique in its ideals and objectives, in its functions and activities and in its services and contributions to India and the world.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University should promote all the ideals which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cherished and worked for. The First Schedule specifies the objectives of the University which are most laudable. They are: national integration, social justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding and scientific approach to the problem of life and society.

The First Schedule should include in the objectives the promotion of democratic socialism which was so dear to the heart of Panditji.

The University intends to foster the composite culture of India and to establish departments or institutions for the study and development of all the scheduled languages of India, their arts and cultures. It intends to invite students from all the States of India and to appoint teachers from all parts of the country to give the University a truly national character. It is to promote in the students and teachers a sympathetic understanding of the

[Shri Muthiah]

social needs of India. It is to provide for integrated courses in humanities, science and technology. It is to establish departments or institutions for the study of foreign languages and their literatures and arts in order to promote international outlook and internatinal understanding. It intends to invite students and teachers from foreign countries to the University.

If this University promotes these objectives, it would be making a major contribution to the intellectual advancement of India and the world. The Jawaharlal Nehru University is intended to impart education of the highest quality and to provide for advanced research.

Now, I come to the Bill itself. Clause 4 of the Bill specifies the objects of the University as dissemination and advancement of knowledge, wisdom and understanding by teaching and research. Clause 5 specifies the functions and powers of the University. The important powers and functions are: the provision for instruction including correspondence courses, as in the Delhi University, and for research; establishment within Delhi and outside, of special centres of study and special laboratories for research and teaching; maintenance of discipline among students and employees of the University; the provision of arrangements for promoting the health and welfare of the students and the employees of the University; the provision of arrangements for entrance examinations for new students as obtains in foreign Universities like Oxford and Cambridge.

Clause 7 provides for the recognition of any college or institution outside Delhi by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. According to Clause 8, the President of India shall be the Visitor of the University, and the Visitor shall have powers of control over the University.

Now, I come to the Statutes of the University in the Second Schedule. Clause 3 in the Statutes says that the Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for 5 years and shall not be reappointed. This is too rigid and needs flexibility. Clause 4 empowers the Vice-Chancellor to take immediate action in an emergency. This is a necessary provision. Clause 16 provides for the promotion of the health and welfare of students by the constitution of a council of Students' Affairs consisting of representatives of teachers and students. This is a welcome provision, as this will help to redress the students grievances and to remove their unrest and to reduce indiscipline. Clause 33 makes the membership of any students' organisation voluntary. This is welcome and salutary and will promote discipline among students. Clause 34 provides for moral instruction which is most essential today for the youth of India.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : (सलेमपुर): सभापति महोदय, श्री छागला साहब ने जवाहरलाल यूनीवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक आज हाउस में पेश किया है, उस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के संबंध में, जो उनका कार्य क्षेत्र था, यदि उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा जाय, तो बहुत समय लगेगा। उनका कार्य क्षेत्र समुद्र जैसा विस्तृत था, राष्ट्र के अन्तर्गत जिन विचारों का उन्होंने समावेश किया, उन का वर्णन करना मुश्किल है। जैसा अभी हनुमन्तैया साहब ने कहा, उन्होंने बड़े बड़े लोगों का नाम लिया, जैसे वृद्ध स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस ने इन विचारों का समावेश किया था, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने समावेश जरूर किया था, लेकिन वे विचार अब कुछ बुझते चले जा रहे थे। उन को प्रज्वलित करने के लिए, उन को संसार में प्रसारित करने के लिये, भारतवर्ष की राष्ट्रीयता में एक प्रकार से जीवन लाने के लिये, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उन सिद्धान्तों को कार्य रूप में परिणित

किया, उन के वे सिद्धान्त गरीबों के लिए थे, पद-दलितों के लिये थे, समाजवाद लाने के लिये थे। विश्व बन्धुत्व, सह-अस्तित्व, लोकतंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और राष्ट्रीयचेतना इन सब चीजों के प्रति उन्होंने अपने जीवन काल में जो किया, उन के जीवन के 50 से अधिक वर्ष इस से सम्बन्धित रहे, उन के कार्यों ने भारतवर्ष के सिर को न केवल राष्ट्र में, बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में ऊंचा किया। जैसा श्री हनुमन्तैया ने कहा है कि दक्षिण में भी इस प्रकार का केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली अब न दक्षिण का है न उत्तर का है, न पूर्व का है, न पश्चिम का है, न मध्य का है। वह सारे राष्ट्र का है और इस स्थान पर जवाहरलाल जी की स्मृति में उन के नाम से जो विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जा रही है यह मुनासिब है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री चागला ने इस विधेयक में जो फर्स्ट शेडयूल है उस में चीजों को, उद्देश्य, आदर्शों को बड़ी गम्भीरता से अंकित किया है और स्पष्टतया से किया है। उस में लिखा है कि :

> "The University shall endeavour to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his life-time, namely, national integration, social Justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding and scientific approach to the problems of society."

यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्तर्गत लगभग 70 विश्वविद्यालय के होते हुए भी तथा चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होते हुए भी आवश्यकता पड़ी कि इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह के विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो, तथा जवाहरलाल जी की स्मृति में यह विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप ऐसा होना चाहिए और इस प्रकार से इसका कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाना चाहिये जिस से समस्त मानव समाज का कल्याण हो सके जैसे प्राचीन काल में नालन्दा और तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालय थे तथा आधुनिक काल में आक्सफोर्ड और केम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय हैं। जो विद्यार्थी तक्षशिला और नालन्दा से निकलते थे वह मानव समाज को मानवता का पाठ देते थे। इस लिये आवश्यक है कि इसी दिशा में हम चलें।

विधेयक में उपकुलपति के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ अंचित किया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां यह परिपाटी कुछ दिन से चली आ रही है कि जितने भी रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० अथवा जर्नल्स या कर्नल्स होते हैं उन को उपकुलपति बना दिया जाता है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय स्वतः ही शिक्षा विशारद हैं, वे स्वयम इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि उपकुलपतियों को ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जो शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित हों और अध्यापकों तथा विद्यार्थियों की चीजों को समझ सकें, उन में एकरूपता ला सकें और राष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय एकता प्रसार कर सकें।

इस विधेयक में एक चीज का समावेश नहीं किया गया है कि जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो रहा है उस में शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या होगा। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, भाषा है, इस लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी होना ही चाहिये और जो अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं वह भी हो सकती हैं। यदि आप अंग्रेजी को प्रोत्साहन दें, और फ्रेंच और जर्मन आदि भाषाओं को रखें तो मझे उस में एतराज नहीं है।

[श्री विश्वनाथ राजेन्द्र]

लेकिन जो विश्वविद्यालय आप जवाहरलाल जी के नाम पर कायम करने जा रहे हैं उस में यह निश्चित कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषायें होंगी ।

जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने जा रहा है उस का भी कारण है। पहले दिल्ली की आबादी 7 लाख थी, लेकिन अब तीस लाख है । पहले विद्यार्थी पांच हजार थे अब 29 हजार हैं। पहले कालेज यहां पर सात का या आठ थे और अब एकतीस हो गये हैं । लेकिन फिर भी विद्यार्थी भटकते हैं । इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं । यहां पर और विश्वविद्यालय न होने की वजह से । यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन हमारे यहां इस विश्वविद्यालय में कृषि अनुसंधान अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता तो उस का सार्वजनिक रूप नहीं हो पायेगा । इस विश्वविद्यालय का ग्रामों से सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये ।

हमारे देश पर चाइना और पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हो चुका है । इस लिये यहां पर सैनिक शिक्षा भी दी जानी चाहिये और इस दिशा में भी जैसा कि पंडित जी चाहते थे हमें आत्म निर्भर होना चाहिये । इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर सैनिक शिक्षा तथा कृषि अनुसन्धान की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये । जो गरीब व्यक्ति हैं उन के लिये यह भी समावेश किया जाना चाहिये कि उनको स्कालरशिप्स दिये जायेंगे । उन के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस से वह महसूस कर सकें कि गरीबी की वजह से वह इस विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर पा रहे हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Priya Gupta: I rise to oppose the Bill with a few words and observations. The hon. ex-Education Minister, a jurist and an educationist, will rather try to catch the inner meaning of the words which I can express conveniently, the idea impregnated in them, and with his judicial mind will try to probe into the things contained in my few words which I submit before this House.

Today the whole of Indian standard has changed. The norms of the society have changed. We value somebody, a man of power, heading an institution. We do not value that institution, even though a learned man be there, if he has got no position in society, if he does not possess silver tonic and other influences are not there. A university is a centre of education and learning, and it has got nothing to do with politics etc. Even if it is named after some learned people of this country, one could understand it. There is no dearth.....

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Priya Gupta might resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung——

Now, there is quorum. Shri Priya Gupta might resume his speech now.

Shri Priya Gupta: I was saying that there was no dearth of educationists, learned men, realisers and seers in this country. This country has given light to so many people in the world in respect of religion and other branches of learning. Institutions of learning and universities can be named after them if we want. But that has not been done here.

What do we find in the First Schedule of the Bill? It has been stated in the preamble there:

> "The University shall endeavour to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru

worked during his lifetime, namely national integration, social justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding and scientific approach to the problems of society.".

This is the main objective of the universty. And it is a very nice preamble. But when this is spelt out in the seven categorical clauses down below, we find: "Towards this end, this university shall be like other ordinary universities as we find in seven clauses laid down there". But what is incorporated in those seven clauses goes out of scope of the idea in the small preamble with which the schedule starts. I would like to submit that this shows that Government, while moving this Bill, have felt it correctly that only this small premable depicting the idealism of Jawaharlal Nehru cannot run a university or an organisation of learning. This has been kept only as a nomenclature to attract the people, but at the back of it what we find is that it will be just an ordinary university like the Banaras Hindu University, a teaching university or a residential university with several faculties, such as the faculty of technology, the faculty of chemistry, the faculty of biology, the faculty of medicine, the faculty of arts and so on; in other words, 90 per cent of this whole university will be just like what is there in any other university. But only in the name and in the preamble, the reference to study of principles, Jawaharlal Nehru's life will be there. May I know from the hon. Minister, who had this Bill introduced and who had it passed by the Rajya Sabha, which of these branches of the university education curriculum, such as technology, arts, science, medicine etc. contains these viewpoints namely national integration, social justice, secularism, democratic way of life, international understanding etc. Of course, scientific approach would be there. Otherwise, this preamble is misleading. I desire that at least a person of the stature of Shri Chagla, an educationist and jurist, should change this preamble. Otherwise, I feel the country is going to be bluffed with this preamble itself.

Apart from this, I want to stress one thing. A few days ago in this session, and in the last session also, when we clamoured for a rise in the pay scales of school teachers, primary school teachers, upper-primary school teachers, higher secondary school teachers and professors, the Education Minister, Shri Chagla, was there to reply, 'My Government will be most happy if they are paid more than anybody else because they are making the next generation of our countrymen who will shoulder the country's liabilities and responsibilities'. But then he said it is the dearth of money that stands in the way, that we cannot afford to give them higher scales of pay, and that is why they are supposed to suffer from hunger. When he was moving the motion for consideration, I asked what the capital expenditure was likely to be to start with. He said it will be to the tune of 8 crores or 9 crores.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not to start with, but the total.

Shri Priya Gupta: Including recurring expenditure for ten years to come?

Shri M. C. Chagla: To start with, I do not think it will be more than one or two crores of rupees. We will stagger it. The total will be Rs. 8 crores.

Shri Priya Gupta: Rs. 8 crores. This country is a poor country. This amount could very well be spent for other purposes, for the campaign to root out illiteracy from the villages. Secondly, when the Bill was being moved for consideration, I thought the Education Minister would say something in this forum as to the specific approach that this University would provide for a change in the relations between the students and the teaching staff.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It provides for Jawaharlal Nehru's name. That is all.

Shri Priya Gupta: Students are produced by the parents. The students say 'out of the pleasure of our parents, we are born'. When they grow, they are sent to schools. In the schools, the poor teachers have to nurture them and look after their upbringing and education. But the ill-paid teachers cannot afford to exert their full sinews and concentrate on the education of these boys. So according to the Hindi proverb they are न घर के और न घाट के they are owned neither by the parents nor by the teaching staff. There is no proper attention to the cause of students and so this unrest today. So this attitude towards students must change.

Then I submit that the entire structure of the hierarchy in the administrative ranks for running the university is not in keeping with the democratic concept that Jawaharlal Nehru had and showed in the many years he lived with us.

Lastly, in the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill in 1964, at pages 13-14, my leaders, and leading educationists, Shri Hem Barua, and Shri Mukut Behari Lal, have appended their minute of dissent. Government should take note of the points urged therein which are very very important. They should also take into consideration the other minutes of dissent appended by other Members. I do request the Government to withdraw this Bill and spend this money properly for any other good cause, and if at all they want to have this university, it must be in the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad or any other leader which this House approves of.

श्री शिव नारायण : चेयरमैन महोदय, जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन सब के भाषण मैंने सुने हैं । प्रारम्भ से मैं सदन में बैठा हुआ हूं । किसी ने मौका देख कर अपनी बात कही है और किसी ने पार्टी बन्धन के कारण अपनी बात कही है । शिक्षा का जो ध्येय है, विद्या मंदिरों का जो कर्त्तव्य है उसकी तरफ किसी ने भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिलाया है । मैं चागला साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, उनको मैं बधाई देता हूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नाम से एक यूनिवर्सिटी वह स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, उन के कर कमलों से यह बिल आज पास होने जा रहा है । जिस दिन यह विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होगा, वह एक बहुत ही सुन्दर दिन होगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह जो यूनिवर्सिटी बने यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक माडल यूनिवर्सिटी बने, यह ज्योति प्रदान करे । नेहरू जी हमारे नेता रहे हैं,वह साइंस के विद्यार्थी रहे है, राजनीति के भी विद्यार्थी रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी विज्ञान की ज्योति हिन्दुस्तान में जगाये ।दिल्ली कोई गांव नहीं है । हम को अपने देश के लिए सुन्दर शासक चाहियें, अच्छे शासक चाहियें, अच्छे अच्छे विद्वान चाहियें, अच्छे अच्छे इंजीनियर चाहियें, अच्छे अच्छे पंडित चाहियें और साथ साथ अच्छे अच्छे विद्यार्थी भी चाहियें । ऐसे विद्यार्थी चाहियें जो डिसिप्लिंड हों । नेपोलियन ने कहा था

> "Those who will obey, they can give orders, and those who will not obey, they cannot give orders."

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रिय गुप्त जी इसको नोट करें। डिसिप्लिन उनको मैं बता सकता हूं क्या होता है । यह कोई लेबर बिजिनेस नहीं है, लेबर का मामला नहीं है ।

शिक्षक हैं सगरे जग के तारक, तू अब देती है शिक्षक ये शब्द सुदामा ने अपनी स्त्री को कहे थे जब उसने उससे कहा था द्वारिका जाहू द्वारिका जाहू, मांहि पेल पठावती घरनी, द्वारिका, जाहू, द्वारका जाहूं । सुदामा और कृष्ण एक ही चटसार में पढ़ते थे, एक ही स्थान

पर पढ़ते थे । मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह जो यूनिवर्सिटी बने, इस में सुदामा और कृष्ण दोनों पढ़ें, चमार और ब्राह्मण का कोई भेद न हो, अमीर गरीब का कोई भेद न हो । सब के बच्चों को यहां फ्री एजुकेशन दी जाय । आप आठ नौ करोड़ खर्च करने का विचार कर रहे हैं । आप बीस करोड़ खर्च करें लेकिन इसको आप आदर्श यूनिवर्सिटी बना कर दिखायें । ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी बनायें जो कि तक्षशिला और नालंदा की यूनिवर्सिटीज को रिप्लेस कर सके, जो कि भारतीय संस्कृति को ऊंचा उठा सके । मैं इस बात में रघुनाथ सिंह जी का समर्थन करता हूं ।

हमारे हनुमन्तैया जी ने एक मांग की है । वह छोटी सी मांग है । उन्होंने कहा है कि साउथ में इसको स्थापित किया जाए क्योंकि वहां कोई राष्ट्रीय संस्थान नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां भी हो और मैं उनकी इस मांग का समर्थन भी करता हूं । परन्तु मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको आप बन जाने दें तब हम आगे चलें । इसकी पहले पूर्ति कर लो फिर आगे चलो ।

क्यों मैं ऐसा कहता हूं ? मैं यहां का एक विद्यार्थी हूं । मुझे गाजियाबाद पढ़ने के लिए जाना पड़ता है । मुझे यहां दिल्ली में एडमीशन नहीं मिल सका है । जब मैंने विश्वविद्यालय में फोन किया तो मुझे वहां के अधिकारी ने बताया कि यहां कोई वेकेंसी नहीं है । मैंने कहा अच्छी बात है, मैं गाजियाबाद जाता हूं । मैं वहां गया और मुझे वहां एडमिशन मिल गया ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) : छः बार फेल जो हो गए थे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अरे छोड़ो इन बातों को । दिल्ली में विद्यार्थियों को बड़ी तकलीफ है, इसको लालाजी नहीं जानते हैं । ये बड़े आदमी हैं, करोड़पति आदमी है : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यहां विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकता है, दिल्ली में इसकी आवश्यकता है । चागला साहब इसको यहां स्थापित करें । यह ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी हो जाकि एक नई प्रेरणा देश का दे, जिससे बाकी यूनिवर्सिटीज इंस्पिरेशन ले सकें । हमारे विरोधी दल के जितने भाई हैं, जिन्होंने विरोध किया है वे विद्यार्थियों की छाया में जाना चाहते हैं, उनका भड़काना चाहते हैं, उनकी भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं, उनकी छाया में पलना चाहते हैं । मैं टीचर रहा हूं और टीचर की तकलीफों को मैं जानता हूं । बच्चों की जरूरतें क्या हैं इसको भी जानता हूं मैं । खाना कपड़ा रहने को मकान सारा देश चाहता है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विद्यार्थियों को भी डिसिप्लिन में रहना चाहिये । अगर वे डिसिप्लिंड रहेंगे तो शासक भी हो सकेंगे । अगर वे उस्तादों का हुक्म नहीं मानेंगे तो कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा । एक मौलवी साहब हैं जिन्होंने मुझे पढ़ाया है प्राइमरी तक और वह बांसी में आज भी जिन्दा हैं । जब मैं वहां जाता हूं तो उनके पांव छूता हूं । लेकिन आज के विद्यार्थी हैं कि अध्यापकों को पूछते तक नहीं हैं । प्रोफेसर्स को गालियां देते हैं, छुरे निकाल कर उनको दिखाते हैं । यह हंसने की बात नहीं है । मैं अनुभव की बात आपको बता रहा हूं । गुरुजनों को छुरे निकाल कर दिखाते हैं । इम्तहान में नक्ल करते हैं । मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन की 75 परसेंट हाजरियां हो जाए उनको आप सर्टिफिकेट दे दें और सर्विस में जब लेना हो तो उनको टैस्ट में बिठा दें, वे पास हो जाएंगे और यह जो डिसिप्लिन का मामला है यह सब ठीक हो जाएगा ।

यह जो बिल है इसका मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं । जिस दिन यह विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होगा उस दिन पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की आत्मा को शान्ति मिलेगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का वही नाम

[श्री शिव नारायण]

रखने का हमने समर्थन इसलिए किया कि वह नाम पहले से चला आ रहा था, जिस को श्रीमती एनी बेसेन्ट ने रखा था । चूंकि वह विश्वविद्यालय नया बन रहा है, इसलिए पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर इस का नामकरण करने में कोई आब्जेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए । कल मैंने सेकुलरिज्म के नमूने की बात को एक्स्प्लेन किया था, लेकिन पत्रकारों को बधाई है कि वे इस की व्याख्या नहीं कर पाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक पर हम इस सदन में ऐसी परिस्थितियों में विचार कर रहे हैं, जब कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा और उस की समस्याओं पर एक प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न लग गया है । छात्रों और अध्यापकों के आन्दोलनों से देश में स्थिति धीरे धीरे विषम होती चली जा रही है । सरकार इन आन्दोलनों को पुलिस के डंडे और गोली से नियंत्रित करना चाहती है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि ज्यों ज्यों सरकार पुलिस के द्वारा इस स्थिति पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करना चाहती है, त्यों त्यों ये आन्दोलन और विषम रूप धारण करते जा रहे हैं ।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पर विचार करते समय हम शिक्षा की उन मूल समस्याओं को अपनी आंखों से ओझल न कर दें, जिन के कारण देश में वर्तमान स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । पिछले बीस वर्षों में अगर हमने शिक्षा के प्रश्न का समाधान कर लिया होता और उस से सम्बन्धित मूलभूत समस्याओं को हल कर चुके होते, जिन के कारण ये आन्दोलन उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं, तो शायद आज देश को इस प्रकार की विषय स्थिति का सामना न करना पड़ता ।

आज के विद्यार्थी के सामने सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि इस गरीबी और कमर तोड़ महंगाई के जमाने में जब विद्यार्थी अपने मां-बाप का पूरा पैसा व्यय कर के अच्छे डिविजन में बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास कर लेता है, फिर बेरोजगारी के चौराहे पर उस के सामने अन्धकारमय भविष्य दिखाई देता है । इस अवस्था में उस की कुण्ठा भिन्न भिन्न मार्गों से फूट पड़ती है । कभी हड़ताल और प्रदर्शनों के रूप में और कभी अध्यापकों या अभिभावकों के अपमान के रूप में । पिछले वर्षों में अगर सरकार ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में चिन्तन-पद्धति को इस प्रकार बदल दिया होता कि कोई विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात नौकरी की तलाश में मारा मारा न फिरता, जैसी कि दूसरे देशों में है, तो अच्छा होता । सौभाग्य से पहले हमारे देश में नौकरी को बहुत अच्छा नहीं समझा जाता था—हमारे यहां पहले चाकरी को निकृष्ट कहा जाता था । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में सरकार शिक्षा सम्बन्धी चिन्तन शैली को नहीं बदल सकी आज भी हर एक व्यक्ति शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यही समझता है कि पढ़ लिख कर उस को नौकरी करनी है । देश में इतनी नौकरियां हैं नहीं । उस का परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी के सामने उस का जो अन्धकारमय भविष्य है, वह उस को प्रदर्शन और आन्दोलन करने के लिए विवश करता है ।

एक बात श्री चागला ने अवश्य अनुभव की होगी कि जब कभी भी आन्दोलन और प्रदर्शन की नौबत आई है, तो भले ही विवशता में टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज के विद्यार्थियों को उस में साथ देना पड़ा हो, लेकिन यह प्रायः देखा गया है कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, मेडिकल कालेज आदि रेलवे ट्रेनिंग कालेज जैसी टेक्निकल शिक्षा-संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन या प्रदर्शन बहुत कम होते हैं, इस का कारण यह है कि उन संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को अपना एक निश्चित भविष्य दिखाई देता है और

इसलिए उन को ऐसे आन्दोलनों और प्रदर्शनों के लिए विवश नहीं होना पड़ता है ।

आज के विद्यार्थियों की एक दूसरी समस्या यह है कि उन के पास इतना समय खाली होता है कि उस का उपयोग करने के लिए उन को इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों और प्रदर्शनों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जब विद्यार्थी देखते हैं कि उन को क्लास में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, तो उन के मन मस्तिष्क मे यह भावना जागृत होती है कि जब हमारे गुरुजी प्रदर्शन और हड़ताल में भाग ले रहे हैं, तो फिर हम भी इस मे सम्मिलित क्यों न हों और हम क्यों क्लास मे बैठे रहें ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति से परिचित होने के कारण मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि चौथी समस्या यह है कि आज भी इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन के द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष पाठ्यक्रम बदल दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन विद्यार्थियों को उस पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तकें वर्ष के अन्त तक उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं । आप को सुन कर दुख होगा कि यद्यपि नवम्बर का महीना आ गया है, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत से स्थानों में उस पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तकें छप कर विद्यार्थियों के हाथों में नहीं पहुंची हैं । जिन विद्यार्थियों के हाथों में वर्ष के अन्त तक वे पुस्तकें न जा पायें, जिन के माध्यम से उन को परीक्षा में बैठना है, अगर वे प्रदर्शनों और हड़तालों का सहारा लें, तो आप उन को कहां तक अपराधी पायेंगे ?

इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे स्कूल-कालेज भी हैं, जो गेम्ज की फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन उन के यहां गेम्ज का कोई एरेंजमेंट नहीं है, जो लाइब्रेरी की फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन उन के यहां लाइब्रेरी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो साइंस की फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन उन के यहां पूरा साइंस एक्विपमेंट नहीं है, जो हैल्थ की फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन उन के यहां डाक्टरी परीक्षण का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है ।

आज विद्यार्थियों की ये जो मूलभूत समस्यायें हैं, सरकार आई० जी० और डी० आई० जी०, पुलिस, को बुला कर उन का समाधान न ढूंढे, बल्कि वह इस के लिए सरस्वती के मन्दिर के पुजारियों को आमंत्रित करें । शिक्षा मंत्रालय पिछले बीस वर्षों में जो काम अभी तक नहीं कर पाया है, अगर वह इस ज्वलंत प्रश्न के सामने आने पर भी उस को न करे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप सिद्ध होगा ।

परराष्ट्र मंत्री, श्री चागला, मुझे क्षमा करें, हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि अब तक शिक्षा विभाग प्रायः ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दिया जाता रहा है, जिन का शिक्षा से कोसों दूर का भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है । जहां मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि श्री चागला के कन्धों पर परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय का दायित्व सौंपा गया है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वह अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता, प्रतिभा और परिश्रम से इस दायित्व को निभायेंगे, वहां मुझे इस बात का कष्ट भी है कि उन के स्थान पर जिस व्यक्ति को शिक्षा मंत्री नियुक्त किया गया है, उन को शिक्षा के विषय में कोई अनुभव नहीं है । मैं आप के माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उन का अनुभव क्या है । जब शिक्षा मंत्री उपकुलपतियों की बैठक मे जा कर बैठेंगे, तो वह किस प्रकार अपने अनुभव से और अपनी प्रतिभा से उन को प्रभावित कर सकेंगे ? इन सारी बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये । मैं किसी व्यक्तिगत द्वेष के कारण यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि शिक्षा की मूलभूत समस्याओं पर हम विचार करें, इस आधार पर मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं ।

17 hrs.

जहां तक अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी अपनी निश्चित मान्यता है कि स्वस्थ सरकारों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

को अपने देश में तीन विभागों में हड़ताल की नौबत नहीं आने देनी चाहिये । एक तो आर्मी को हड़ताल का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए, दूसरे, अध्यापकों को हड़ताल या आन्दोलन करने का अवसर नहीं देना चाहिए और तीसरे, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशीनरी को इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन आदि करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए । अगर इन तीन वर्गों को हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन आदि करने की आदत हो जायेगी तो जनतंत्र का भवन ढह कर नीचे गिर जायेगा । दुर्भाग्य से आज वही स्थिति इस देश में बराबर उत्पन्न होती जा रही है ।

जब जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम से दिल्ली में एक दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जा रहा है, तो सरकार कम से कम इतनी कृपा तो करे कि अगर वह स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बीस वर्ष बाद भी संविधान के निर्देश के अनुसार सारे देश में राजभाषा हिन्दी को सम्मान स्थान से चला नहीं पाई है, तो भले ही दिल्ली के पहले विश्वविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी का माध्यम रहे, लेकिन श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर बनने वाले विश्वविद्यालय का शिक्षा का माध्यम राजभाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केरल, मैसूर और मद्रास में इस प्रकार के बहुत से कालेज हैं, जो हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार का नहीं था, जिस के साथ वे अपना सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें । मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक में यह प्राविजन रख कर कि किसी भी स्थान का कोई कालेज जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के साथ अपना सीधा सम्पर्क कर सकेगा, उन कालेजों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है, जिस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र है । इस के साथ ही में यह भी चाहता हूं कि देश में राजभाषा के प्रसार के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि दक्षिण भारत में, अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में, हिन्दी मीडियम के कम से कम एक एक, दो दो विश्वविद्यालय अवश्य स्थापित हों ।

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill has been ably presented and commended for our support by the hon. Shri Chagla. After hearing him, I concede the necessity for such a kind of university. I also agree and I have no quarrel over this name, but I would like the Minister to take note of the feeling expressed that it would be better to form a university in the name of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in some rural part of India. The hon. Minister may argue that a university of this type cannot be set up in a rural part, and that it needs to be set up only where there are facilities for higher education. Even then, I am not able to agree or to concede as to the location of this university.

Shri Hanumanthaiya and some other hon. Members who preceded me have asked for the location of this university somewhere in the South. When the British left India in 1947, there were only 20 universities in India and now we have got, I think, round about 60 universities. Regarding the position of Madras, we had two universities at that time and only recently the Madurai University has been added, and we have now got just three universities. In spite of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, I find that most of the universities in the South are affiliating and not of the federal or unitary type, and Shri Chagla is quite aware that the University Grants Commission is in favour of residential universities or federal type of universities and not affiliating universities. Having mentioned Madurai, I request the minister to do something for that university because it has no funds whatsoever to meet even the minimum requirements of a university. The Minister should also seriously consider whether it would

not be better to locate this central university in some other area preferably in Tamilnad.

He said, while presenting the Bill, that it is not a territorial one, but it is a comprehensive one and research institutions located in all the corners of India can be affiliated to it. It is a good thing. But by locating it in Madras State or somewhere in the south, you can very well have that function discharged unhampered. I have no grudge against Delhi having another university. But we know that Delhi is better off educationally than most other urban areas and other regions of the country. On that ground, Government should consider switching over the location to some other place, particularly in the south.

There is another ground for locating this in an area where Hindi is not spoken. I may be accused of being against Hindi. But my friends who are Hindi enthusiasts should realise that the Government has accepted as a policy that education should be imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue. Then I do not understand the clamour that all central universities should have Hindi as medium. There is an unfortunate tendency, a fanatic insistence....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not fanatic, but patriotic.

Shri S. Kandappan: Don't equate Hindi fanaticism with patriotism. I am more patriotic than many of them. Even today morning there was a question about the Institute of International Studies for the fourth time. Often we find in this House that when a question is put in Hindi and the minister unconsciously answers in English, there is an uproar. Two days back it happened. It is amazing that the Hindi enthusiasts are so oblivious of the fact that English is not the mother-tongue of those who are non-Hindi people; nor do they love English. It is an inescapable accident of circumstances that due to our Constitution we have been forced here to communicate with each other only through English. That position is not at all appreciated not only here but outside also. I find this unhealthy tendency is there.

The Minister said that this university is purely of a highly educational and academic nature. If that is the motive behind this Bill, I am afraid the location of this university is most unsuitable. That tendency and pressure will always be there. So, I request him to shift the location to some other place in the south.

Other speakers including Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri said that there are colleges in the south where we have got Hindi medium. In Madras, there is no such college. No purpose will be served by teaching Tamil students through Hindi medium. Before they take up any improvement in the educational set-up or proliferation of universities or educational institutions, they should first of all settle the question of language, which language to be used where and which language to be used up to what level of education. This is a basic question. Unless this is settled I think there will be lot of trouble among the student community and they will be at a loss as to what to do (*Interruption*). There are certain colleges with regional language where Tamil is the medium of instruction in Madras. The Chief Minister of Madras and also some eminent educationists have said, that students are not forthcoming to study through Tamil-medium educational institutions. It is precisely because they are afraid of their future. Unless these basic things are settled, I am afraid we will be in doldrums and we cannot improve education to any significant extent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आज से 18 साल पहले अगर शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीकरण हो जाता तो आज हमारे सामने कठिनाई न होती । सब से पहले यह जरूरी था कि एजुकेशन को नेशनलाइज किया जाता । एजुकेशन को नेशनलाइज नहीं किया गया

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

और उसका नतीजा जो कुछ हमारे सामने है वह सब लोग देख रहे हैं। मेरा ताल्लुक एक ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी से है जो हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी इंजीनियरिंग की यूनिवर्सिटी है और उसका डिसिप्लिन माना जाता है। वहां न कभी हड़ताल हो सकती है, और न वहां लड़के कभी किसी तरह का उपद्रव कर सकते हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वहां का डिसिप्लिन माना जाता है। इसलिए कि हमने वहां रात दिन कोशिश करके डिसिप्लिन को, अनुशासन की तालीम दी है। हमने रात दिन एक एक मिनट डिवोट करके वहां यह कोशिश की है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को ऐटमास्फेयर शांत रहे। मेरी दरख्वास्त माननीय चागला साहब से, भक्तदर्शन साहब से और इस सरकार से यह है कि कम से कम इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि यहां का अनुशासन तभी कायम रह सकता है जब बच्चों के अन्दर आप अनुशासन की तालीम देंगे। जिस बच्चे को धर्म की शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है, दीनियात की शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है वह कभी अनुशासित नहीं रह सकता। हमारे धर्मशास्त्रों में यह बात लिखी है :

"स विद्या या विमुक्तये।"

विद्या वह है जो मनुष्य को स्वतन्त्र कर दे। रामास्वामी मुदालियर ने अपनी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि जिस बच्चे को अपने भविष्य के मुताल्लिक कान्फिडेंस नहीं है, वह कभी भी अनुशासित नहीं रह सकता है। जिस बच्चे को यह विश्वास नहीं है कि ग्रेजुएट होने के बाद उस को किसी तरह की कोई नौकरी मिलेगी, वह कभी भी अनुशासित नहीं रह सकता है। आयंगर साहब, जब यहां हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लग रहा था, तो चीन गये थे। चीन से आकर उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी वह हमारी पार्लियामेंट की आलमारी में रखी हुई है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि वहां लड़के को जब तक कि अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं मिलेगा, रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक लड़का वापस मां बाप के घर नहीं भेजा जायगा। जिस वक्त से अप्वाइंटमेंट मिल जायगा, जिस वक्त वह बरसरे रोजगार हो जायगा, उस वक्त वह घर भेजा जायगा क्योंकि बेरोजगार रह कर घर जायगा तो मां बाप को बुरा लगेगा और लड़के के अन्दर इन्फीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स पैदा हो जायगा।

आप जिस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाने जा रहे हैं, मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मनुष्य के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी मत बनाओ, मर्दुमपरस्ती काफी हो चुकी है इस देश में, मनुष्य पूजा काफी हो चुकी है। गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि देश आगे रहे, मनुष्य पीछे रहे। मिस्टर जिन्ना ने हमारी इस कमजोरी को देख लिया था, मिस्टर जिन्ना जान गए थे, ब्रिटिश ने हमारी इस कमजोरी को जान लिया था कि यह व्यक्तिगत सम्मान के भूखे हैं, यह परसनल आनर के भूखे हैं, परसनल प्रेस्टिज के भूखे हैं। इन में अपने राष्ट्र की मर्यादा और मान का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मिस्टर जिन्ना इस बात को जानते थे कि इनके जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगा दो, इन का चार मील लम्बा जुलूस निकाल दो, फिर चाहे इनसे रावी पर दस्तखत करा लो, चाहे दिल्ली पर दस्तखत करा लो, चाहे अमृतसर पर दस्तखत करा लो। मैं बड़ी सख्ती से मुखालिफत करता हूं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की इज्जत मेरे दिल में है। लेकिन किसी भी इन्सान के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटियां आज कायम हों यह आउट आफ डेट चीज हो चुकी है। जो सिस्टम डिके हो चुका है, उसको आप फिर से चलाना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि आज कौन सी पालिसी ऐसी है जिसके ऊपर हम अभिमान कर सकते हैं? सभापति महोदय, आज यह भूखा

गा हिन्दुस्तान, यह पचास करोड़ की पिटी हुई नेशन, जो कि अपनी जमीन वापस नहीं ला सकते, कैलाश और मानसरोवर को वापस लाने की तारीख मुकर्रर नहीं कर सकते, जो भिक्षा पात्र ले कर खड़े हैं, जो कासाये गदाई लेकर खड़े हैं, और फिर अभिमान करते हैं, बिलकुल ऐसे ही जैसे कोई कब्रिस्तान में पड़ा हुआ जिन्दगी का दम भर रह हो। हमें इस राष्ट्र के अन्दर पहले आत्मसम्मान की भावना भरनी होगी। मादरे वतन के लिए, मदर लैंड के लिए जिन्दा रहना होगा। मनुष्यों का जमाना चला गया। मरदुमपरस्ती का वक्त खत्म हो गया मरदुमपरस्ती का वक्त अब नहीं है। देश की मान-मर्यादा का प्रश्न है। इसलिए मैं चागला साहब से दो ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाय और यह यूनिवर्सिटी जो है, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नाम पर इस का नाम न रख कर के या तो यह इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी हो, या इस का नाम भारत के किसी भी आदर्श के अनुसार हो। मरदुमपरस्ती न की जाय। मनुष्यों के नाम पर इसका नामकरण न किया जाय।

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is very little I want to say. The hour is late and I shall be as brief as possible. May I say a few words in reply to the criticism advanced by Shri Hanumanthaia against the Bill? I will first take the Schedule. I entirely agree with him that educational institutions should not be established to propagate the philosophy of an individual, however eminent that individual may be. But he has not carefully looked at the Schedule. What does the Schedule say? The University shall endeavour to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his life-time. The University is not being set up to propagate the philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru, but the principles for which he worked.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are these principles separate from the principles of Mahatma Gandhi or they are the same?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am trying to explain the fact why Jawaharlal's name.....

Shri Priya Gupta: I am also talking of the principles. It is a very salient point. He has referred to principles. Is there anything wrong in the principles of Mahatma Gandhi?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We honour Jawaharlal Nehru because he worked throughout his life for the principles which are set out in the Schedule and, as I said in the beginning, these are principles which have now become part and parcel of our national philosophy. I would be the first person to oppose the setting up of an institution, as I said, for the propagation of the philosophy of an individual. Philosophies change, an individual lives at a particular time; he has particular ideas; the world moves on; and it is wrong to teach the students the philosophy of one individual. Therefore, we took a lot of time in the Select Committee in drafting the Schedule. My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, has not tried to,...

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a very salient point—the principles of Indian culture and Indian tradition.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He will resume his seat. The Minister is not yielding.

Shri Priya Gupta: He has wrongly interpreted our arguments. That is what we are contradicting. He has to think in perspective.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, will look at the Viswabharathi Act, he will find there also a Schedule which lays down the philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, for which he worked. Therefore, we have a model, the Viswabharathi Act.

Shri Priya Gupta: But he was the Gurudev. The ex-Chief Justice should not get annoyed if I say.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not getting annoyed. But, did I interrupt him when he spoke?

Then, it was suggested that Gandhiji was the father of the nation. We all agree....

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, may I again point out...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would request the hon. Member not to interrupt the Minister. Let him have his say.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If a university is established with Gandhiji's name, I am sure the whole House would welcome it, as much as the university in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, it is no use saying: why have a university for Jawaharlal Nehru, why not have a university for Mahatma Gandhi?

My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya did not like the world secularism. If there is one thing we are proud of in this country, it is our secular philosophy. What does secularism mean? Secularism means that a country has no established church; there is no official church. Secularism means that a country permits all religions to flourish within its frontiers. Secularism means that you give full latitude to every individual to approach God in his own way and even permit an agnost or atheist to live without believing in God. That is secularism and that, I am sure, is the philosophy of our country. I do not understand why Shri Hanumanthaiya should object to this.

Take the difference between India and Pakistan. Pakistan is a theocratic country. It has got an official church, Islam. India has not. India says: you may be a Muslim, you may be a Christian or you may be a Parsee, you are an Indian if you are an Indian citizen, if in the eye of law you are an Indian. That is secularism. If there is one thing for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked all his life, it was secularism. I have rarely come across a man of eminence and in high position who was less of a communalist and who was temperamentally incapable of being communal as Jawaharlal Nehru was. He never differentiated between human beings. To him everybody was an Indian, whether he was a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian. That is why we have enshrined that particular philosophy in this schedule.

Then I was shocked to hear from my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, that in the south he has found people being compelled to subscribe to the Nehru Fund. I am a member of the executive committee and of various sub-committees. I am shocked and horrified to hear this. We have issued clear instructions that every contribution made to the Nehru Fund should be absolutely voluntary. If any compulsion is applied, it is without our knowledge, without our permission and without our consent. If Shri Hanumanthaiya will bring to my notice any such instance, we will take the strongest action.

Then, my hon. friend over there said why we have this university in Delhi, it is a country of villages, Jawaharlal Nehru was very fond of rural India, he always visited villages and why this university has been located in Delhi. The answer is simple. If you want to make a success of a university like this, it must be located in a place where all the amenities and facilities are available. In Delhi you can have libraries, laboratories and institutions where research can be carried on. If this university is located in a village, it may serve a particular purpose but it will not serve the purpose for which this university is established. I am all for having educational institutions in villages. We must take education to the villages rather than get the villagers to come to the cities. But that is a different project. It is not the object or idea with which this particular university was established.

Shri Priya Gupta said, "How are you going to teach what is mentioned in the schedule?"

Shri Priya Gupta: In the preamble of the schedule.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is very simple. Everyone of the concepts which you find in this schedule can be taught in the integrated courses which we propose to establish. I do not want to take the time of the House by showing how it can be done. I hope, whoever is responsible for the working of the university will see to it that these principles are integrated in the various courses which will be taught in that university.

Then, Shri Priya Gupta said, "Why are you spending Rs. 8 lakhs on this university?" Higher education is expensive. Democracy does not mean mediocrity. Democracy requires an intellectual elite as much as, if not more than, any other system of government. You want educated leadership in the country; you want an opportunity to be given to talented young man in this country. Therefore you must have institutions which are expensive, which have to be expensive and where our bright boys and gorls could study.

But I agree with him that this university should not be a pocke of privilege. This university will not be intended for children of the rich. We have provided for entrance examination and I hope we will get the most talented boys and girls from all over the country, however poor they may be, and by a system of scholarships we will see to it that the poorest boy and the poorest girl, if he or she is talented, will have an opportunity to study in this university.

Shri Priya Gupta: I meant priority to be given to primary education than to higher education because at the bottom we are illiterate.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Then My hon. friend over there said, "Why is it located in Delhi; why not in the south?" I have every sympathy for the south. I have said that when the next Central university is established —I should say now 'we' because I am no longer there....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I make an humble suggestion to the Minister? It is not a question personally attributed to the hon. Minister. He is a great democrat. Will he take a free vote on the issue of location of this university? After all, democracy must prevail.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday you did that. You may do it once more today.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has come from Rajya Sabha. It has been passed by Rajya Sabha. In the Select Committee nobody suggested this.

But I am meeting the argument of the south. I have every sympathy for the south. I have said so over and over again. I am no longer Education Minister; so, I am not in a position to keep the promise that the next Central university which I would have established would be in the south. I realise that we have Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh Universities in the north and we have also Vishwabharati University practically in the north and that the south has not got a single Central University. I understand the feelings of the south; I sympathise with the feelings of the south. If I had continued, I assure you the next Central University would have been in the south or we would have converted one University into a Central University in the south.

I have nothing more to add except to thank the hon. Members who have made their contributions to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

[Mr. Chairman]

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 7. So, I will put all of them together to the vote of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the Members want to speak on these clauses, they may be allowed to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The time has already been extended by an hour.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill

Clause 8— (*visitor.*)

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments, No. 5 and 6, by Shri Vishwanath Pandey. Is he moving them?

Shri Vishwanath Pandey: Yes. With your permission, I want to move all my amendments together.

I move:

(i) Page 5, lines 1 and 2,—

for "one or more persons" *substitute*—

"three persons" (5)

(ii) Page 5, line 4,—

omit "after obtaining the views of the Executive Council thereon," (6)

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I request my hon. friend to withdraw them?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: With your permission, I want to withdraw them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The permission of the House should be taken.

Mr. Chairman: I will put it to the vote of the House. Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I will put his amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clause 9 to 25.

The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 25 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26 —(*Transitional Provisions*)

Mr. Chairman: There is one amendment No. 7 by Shri Vishwanath Pandey. Is he withdrawing it?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since the hon. Member has moved all his amendments, they will have to be withdrawn at a proper stage.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): He has moved amendments to a particular clause only and not to other clauses.

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Pandey moving his amendment or not?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: No; I am not moving my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(*Amendment of Act of 1922.*)

Amendment made:

Page 10, line 32,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (3) (*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Amendment made:

Page 12, line 5,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (4) (*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and Commencement*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (2) (*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 1 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" *substitute* "Seventeenth". (1) (*Shri Bhakt Darshan*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Enactin Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formcla, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.35 hrs.

•DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT, 1966-67; AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS 1963-64 IN RESPECT OF RAILWAYS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with discussion and voting on the supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67 and discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1963-64.

Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways) 1966-67

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the president to defray the charges which will come in

•Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines."

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1963-64

DEMAND NO. 3—REVENUE—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 1,033 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Payments to worked lines and Others for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 5—REVENUE—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 30,00,285 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 7—REVENUE—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 30,84,805 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 8—REVENUE—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 60,17,172 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 12—PAYMENT TO GENERAL REVENUES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 91,90,396 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Payments to General Revenues for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 78,86,806 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Construction of New Lines for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 7,26,36,901 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS—DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 19,50,965 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Open Line Works—Development Fund for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND NO. 18—REVENUE—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

That a sum of Rs. 11,48,54,317 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Appropriation to Development Fund for

year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): As explained in the introductory remarks in the book on Supplementary Demands for Grants, which is already with the hon. Members, a charged provision of Rs. 20,000 now asked for is required to recoup an advance of an equivalent amount taken from the Contingency Fund in March, 1966. As the Grant available for charged expenditure under Demand No. 13 for 1965-66 was insufficient to cover payment of a court decree awarded against the Northern Railway and the payment could not be postponed, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was advanced by the Financial Commissioner from the Contingency Fund on 30th March, 1966 for the purpose. The Contingency Fund of India Rules provide that supplementary estimates for all expenditure financed from the Contingency Fund shall be presented to Parliament at the first session meeting immediately after the advance is sanctioned. That being so, this demand is now being made.

The second thing relates to the Supaul-Thurbhita section of the Northern—Eastern Railway....

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): It is not Northern-Eastern, but it is North-Eastern.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member was a railwayman, and, therefore, he knows the names very well.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister should know it himself.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a new thing and, therefore, this Demand is now being made. A length of 25.6 k.m. was closed to traffic and abandoned in 1937-38 due to the ravages of the Kosi river and other streams which were constantly shifting their course. Over the past few years, the people of the area have been repeatedly representing for the restoration of this line. The reason or justification advanced for this restoration is that the flood protection work which had been undertaken by the Kosi Barrage Authorities are now complete in all respects, and the river Kosi having been regimented between marginal bunds, there is no risk of any damage being caused to the line by floods in the Kosi river. The Planning Commission's concurrence for taking up the restoration of the Supaul-Thurbhita section covering a distance of 12.78 k.m. at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.63 lakhs has been sought. They have left it to the Railway Ministry to take a decision. It is proposed to commence work during the current working season, and the plans have been there for this purpose.

These are very technical grants, and there is nothing much to be said about them. If any point is raised, then I shall answer it.

Mr. Chairman: Two cut motions have been given notice of Since they do not pertain to the Demands concerned, those two cut motions are ruled out of order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Demand No. 14 is in connection with electrification. I wanted to say something on it.

Mr. Chairman: That does not pertain to the main Demand. Therefore, I have ruled it out of order.

Now, Shri Hanumanthaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): इतने बड़े नेता बोलने जा रहे हैं, सदन में गणपूर्ति तो होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Hanumanthaiya may start his speech.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): I rise to support the Demands made by the hon. Minister of Railways. Though the Demands relate to two particular items, the items themselves....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तक गणपूर्ति नहीं हुई है । क्या बिना कोरम के कार्रवाई चलेगी ?

Mr. Chairman: Let the bell be rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Though the Demands relate to one or two items specifically, the Demands themselves cover a very wide field of expenditure under the Railway Ministry. In fact, one of the Demands included here relates to expenditure on construction of new lines, electrification of railway lines, fuel etc. All kinds of expenditure are included within the scope of the Demands put before the House. Therefore, if I make some points which do not directly pertain to the Demands that we have to vote, I hope it will be in order.

Recently, there have been railway accidents. These accidents have not happened only just a few months ago. Ever since the laying of the railways, accidents have been happening. The very inventor of the railways, namely Stephenson, was a victim of a railway accident. Therefore, somehow the railways have inherited accidents from the very time they were invented in UK. The first victim was the man who invented them.

But we must remember that these accidents do not occur exclusively in India. I have come across cases of more serious accidents occurring even in Japan, which is known to have a very efficient railway administration, where railways run to the very minute, even to the second, such punctuality is observed. Every report that has been placed before the House after inquiry made regarding accidents has revealed the causes of the accidents.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है । कल तक के लिए बहस को स्थगित कर दीजिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Every railway accident has been followed by an inquiry, sometimes departmental, sometimes judicial. I have not come across any report wherein Ministers have been held responsible for the accidents. But day in and day out I hear in some quarters the cry that Ministers should resign because accidents happen. If you go through the reports you will find that they themselves make it clear that sometimes it is the pointsman, sometimes it is the people engaged in the signal work, who are responsible, and they attribute accidents to some such human failure.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Say something about sabotage.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, to demand the resignation of Ministers because some accidents do happen here and there is a very illogical argument to adopt.

The famous case of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is quoted, that he resigned because there was an accident. It is true, but let us look at the fact from what is called a broader perspective and from the realistic point of view. Merely because Shastriji adopted that attitude, subsequently accidents did not stop happening. If accidents do stop because Mr. Patil or Dr. Ram Subhag Singh resigns, I would request them, and probably even before we request them, they would resign in order to protect the railways and the lives that are being lost. Political motives make some people to repeatedly do propaganda that the Railway Minister should resign. This is a point of view which concentrates not upon the railways and their welfare or efficiency, but on political manoeuvre. They want to get some of their political opponents, so-called, imaginary political opponents, eliminated from office. This gave we have to see clearly.

I am not one of those people who praise people unnecessarily or for

what is called personal profit. I have never done it in all my life. But when I see that some people are doing good, even it they are my opponents, I will not be withholding from them the due meed of tribute. I should say, having watched the career of these two Ministers for a long time, that they are two of the most efficient leaders we have in this country. Their ability and drive are acknowledged or all hands except by those people to whom their efficiency means defeat, to whom their dynamism means putting them in the shade. In so far as administrative efficiency is concerned, this House has to develop a convention, a broader outlook. We must not bring politics into administrative efficiency. By all means fight it out in the streets and in the constituencies if you have got political differences; but to attribute all kinds of ills, inefficiency and all other evils to a person with whom you do not agree, is a kind of mental illness that has overtaken many a man in this country. Therefore, I am sure this House and the country as well, are not in favour of these two ministers resigning merely because some accidents have happened. On the other hand the measures they have taken with promptness and earnestness deserve the support and encouragement of the House, and we certainly give them in full measure.

I will close my speech with one suggestion. Ever since I entered this House I have been speaking now and then on the Railway Budgets. I have been urging continuously that there must be rationalisation. As the Ministers know, other countries there is one system, broadgauge or metregauge. In this country we have inherited a conglomeration of gauges and that is one of the main difficulties in making our railway system more efficient and economical. The Ministers also know that though initially it costs a little more ultimately the broadgauge is more economical and more efficient.

The day before yesterday I received a letter from an officer of the railways in the southern zone that the Ministry has ordered traffic and other surveys of the line from Bangalore to Guntakkal so that it could be made into broadgauge. That was welcome news. I had been urging that the real and true trunk line must be a broadgauge line running from Cape Comorin to Delhi serving the capitals of all the States in the South. I need not repeat the arguments; they are on record. Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum all these must be connected. After the states reorganisation, the railways must have a new pattern in harmony with the reorganisation do not continue the old presidency city system of railways connecting only Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi The railway Ministry having ordered the survey of Guntakal-Bangalore line, they can as well order the laying of broadgauge line from Bangalore to Salem which is under construction. A new line is being laid from Salem to Bangalore. When I urged that point on the previous Railway Minister, Mr. Dassappa, he said that they were constructing the line from Bangalore to Salem so that they could lay broadgauge railways any time they wanted; the bridges and the roads were made for broad-gauge. If the order is now given for broad-gauge line to be laid from Salem to Bangalore, then from Salem to Delhi, it is a through broadgauge line.

One can travel in broad-gauge from Salem to Delhi. This does not involve great expenditure. This is an opportunity for you to rationalise. Having now ordered the survey from Guntakal to Bangalore, by one stroke of the same pen the Ministers concerned can see that the broad-gauge system operates from Salem to Delhi.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kaurra): From Hubli to Darwar.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This is the suggestion I make. I hope they are not, as I said, routine-minded people who ditto everything that comes from a note or a file. They will realise that

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

this will make South India happy, the three States happy.

A little while ago, I was speaking about the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill. Social justice is one of the objectives, and the very objective is not served when the university is located in Delhi, because the whole of South India has not been given a national university, while one more university is being added to Delhi. We have included social justice as one of the objectives, and we have to implement it. This kind of disparity will produce dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, and that is the cause of many an eruption that has taken place. Here is an opportunity for you to do things which will please the people, the people of three States. It will not give room for any agitation, if done in time. It will speak of impartiality of railway administration.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity, to bring before this House as well as the Ministers the pitiable conditions that thousands of workers are facing after the completion of the electrification projects in the Eastern Railway in the Howrah-Sealdah section as well as in the Allahabad section. For sometime past there were agitations throughout this railway for the absorption of these workers in the electrification projects after the completion of the projects. There was also a strike on this very particular issue for the absorption of these unemployed railwaymen after the completion of the particular project both in Allahabad and Calcutta.

I know in Calcutta, after the strike, there was a good settlement between the railway autrority and the union concerned and some understanding and agreement was reached there between the railway administration who are in charge of the electrification project and the employees concerned, that the authority would take every care to see that all the employees who would become surplus would be automatically transferred either to the areas where the electrification work is extended or to the open line works. On this understanding, the strike was withdrawn, and even the railway authority on their own part circulated a notice containing this agreement throughout the areas where these workers are employed. After that, the workers expected that the agreement would be honoured. But what happened? We had a long discussion with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, along with some Allahabad workers, and he was good enough to give us a patient hearing; he also assured us that he would try to see that no surplus employee was turned out of employment and that efforts would be taken by the authorities to retain the workers either in the open line works or in the areas where there will be extension of the electrification works. But on the 29th October, 1966, notices of retrenchment were issued in Neohati in the Calcutta section, dispensing with their services. These are all unskilled workers and there are some who are skilled. I do not know what the reason was. It was done after the agreement was reached with the employees, by the railway electrification authorities, that there would be no retrenchment and that if there was any vacancy these retrenched employees would be given a chance. But now the authorities are raising the question of some difficulties regarding the provisions of the I.D. Act. So far as I know, there is no such barrier. These people can easily be transferred to the Rourkela-Durg section.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*INCOME-TAX APPEALS IN AGRA

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up the half-hour discussion.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Sir, I have raised this discussion to draw the attention of the Government to the manner in which the Income-tax Act is being administered to the harassment of the honest tax-payer and to the benefit of the dishonest ones. In reply to Unstarred Question 1360 it was revealed that out of 39 appeals filed before the tribunal by the department, against the orders of the Appellate Assistant Income-tax Commissioner, only 2 were successful. Instead, however, of taking a lesson from the huge failure of 93 per cent of the appeals by the department before the tribunal, and becoming more careful the department became more reckless and the number of appeals went up from 17 in 1964-65 to 68 in 1965-66, i.e. four-fold. Out of the 8 appeals decided by the tribunal out of these 68, not a single one was successful.

What is the reason for all this? Good, decent people have told me about the way things are being done in this particular region of Agra, about which I have some knowledge. The ITOs first of all do not take up the cases as and when they are filed. Most of the cases are taken in the last year when the assessment is going to be barred by time. Most of the disposals are made in the last 3 months—January to March. Quite a number of cases are actually decided on 31st March. A lot of information is demanded—this document or that. Ultimately the assessee is aghast to find from the assessment order that no evidence was produced, and all his labour had been in vain. Consideration and appraisal of evidence requires some pains to be taken by the ITO. So with a stroke of the pen it is said that no evidence was produced and an arbitrary addition is made to the income with the result that a high assessment is made and the poor assessee has no redress except to go in appeal. When he goes in appeal and the assessment is knocked down, because it has no basis, by the Appellate Assistant Income-tax Commissioner, the assessee is penalised by frivolous appeals to the tribunal. In actual practice this benefits the dishonest tax-payer. He leaves a wide margin while filing his returns for such enhancements and substantially conceals his income. He knows his records are not going to be scrutinised. Even if a lakh or two lakhs are added arbitrarily he does not care to go in appeal. Thus a lot of scope is given for tax evasion. On the other hand the honest tax-payer is done for because he cannot have the arbitrary imposition. He goes in appeal, and if he succeeds he is penalised by the department by filing an appeal before the Tribunal. Of course, he gets redress but it is a costly process. For a small man the entire relief is nullified if he has to come here and conduct his case before the Appellate Tribunal.

Th Department has to raise money for the Government for public purposes, but it must be done in a manner and also made to appear that fair-play and justice is given to the assessee. If that is not done, people lose faith in the department and become desperate. They have either to go out of business and industry or resort to devious methods themselves. This is actually happening. Honest men are being driven out of industry because of such handicaps and the unscrupulous and dishonest ones are coming to the forefront.

Then, if there is anything to the advantage of the assessee, then every impediment is put in his way.

In reply to another question I was informed that of the 15 cases which were pending disposal in appeal, in four cases the remand reports were due for more than a year, in three cases for over two yeers and in eight

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

cases for over three years. Remand reports were due for such long periods because the Income-tax officers knew that the appeals will be accepted, as soon as these remand reports came. In one case it was also reported that the records were missing. This is how impediments are placed in the way of the honest tax-payer justice and redress from the department itself.

Same is the case about refunds. One does not know, at least the small tax-payer does not know whether he will get them. These refund cases are seldom decided. If an inquiry is made it will be found that for months together, for years together, refund cases are not disposed of, and even what one is justly entitled to receive from the Government he does not get. I think the Government should set an example of honesty in their dealings before they expect common people to be honest in their dealings with them.

That is why, Sir, I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government. I hope strict action will be taken to see that these types of practices do not flourish and honest tax-payer, as I said, is not harassed and the dishonest ones are given no loop-hole in this matter. These dishonest men have added to their income, they know their records will not be scrutinised, there is lot of evasion and unaccounted money goes into the market. These loopholes must be plugged and there must be some sort of confidence for the public in those officers that they will get fair-play and justice. I hope the Department will do the needful in the matter and not let things drift in this manner.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जितने आयकर अधिकारी होते हैं, उनके द्वारा फैसले करने में काफी विलम्ब किया जाता है। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि जितना जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, केसेज को निपटाया जाये ? क्या सरकार के ध्यान मे यह बात भी आई है कि जितने आयकर अधिकारी होते हैं, वे कई सालों से एक ही स्थान पर जमे रहते हैं, जिससे उनकी उस एरिया में काफी मोनोपोली हो जाती है, वे गलत ढंग से अपना प्राइवेट बिजनेस करते हैं तथा किसी पर दबाव डाल कर तथा किसी को छूट दे कर वे काफी पैसा कमाते हैं, क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है ?

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो अन्धाधुन्ध टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं, फिर जब अपीलें होती हैं, तो उन मे 90 प्रतिशत अपीलें बहाल हो जाती हैं, इस तरह की अन्धेरगर्दी इन्कमटैक्स विभाग में कब तक चलेगी ? यदि इस तरह की अन्धेरगर्दी चलती रही तो जो विश्वास पहले ही घट गया है वह और ज्यादा घटता चला जायगा ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र चतुर्वेदी जी ने आगरा की अपीलों की बाबत खासतौर से जो सवाल उठाया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सारे देश की समस्या है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्होंने आगरा का उठाया है, मैं सारे देश की समस्या पर भी आता हूं । जहां तक आगरा का सवाल है और जो उन्होंने पूछा है...

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I have referred to cases in Agra because I know them. But it is only symptomatic of the way things are taking place.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : कानपुर में तो इस विभाग के कार्यालय को सफेद स्लाटर हाउस कहते हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक आगरा सवाल है, जो अपीलें की गई हैं, वे सब की

सब खारिज हो गई हैं । मैंने सवाल के जवाब में पहले कहा था कि जहां तक रिमाण्ड और नान-अवेलेबिलिटी आफ रिकार्डस का ताल्लुक है, आगरा में, केवल एक ही केस, शायद माननीय सदस्य का ही केस पेन्डिंग था वैल्थ टैक्स में, जिसमें कुछ घन्टे तक रिकार्ड नहीं मा सका और उस दिन मामला तय नहीं किया जा सका । फिर भी आगरा के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो बात कही है, मैं उसकी तहकीकात कराऊंगा, और सारी की सारी अपीलें खारिज हो गई हैं और क्या हो रहा है, इस के बारे में मैं बोर्ड से कहूंगा कि वह जांच करे कि वहां ऐसी बात क्यों है ।

लेकिन जहां तक सारे देश का सवाल है, वह तसवीर दूसरी है । अगर आगरा में कुछ ऐसी बात हुई हो, तो उससे यह समझ लेना कि सारे देश में ऐसी हालत है, तो ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Sir, I want to ask a question.

Mr. Chairman: He is not yielding. Please resume your seat.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पहले सुन लीजिये, फिर कोई खुलासा करना हो, तो बाद में पूछ लीजियेगा ।

Mr. Chairman: If the Minister wants to answer his question, then let him ask the question.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: This question was replied to sometime in August and the Minister himself has furnished the information, which corroborates what the people have been complaining of. Yet, the Minister now says that he will look into the matter. The Minister's eyes are not open even though he saw all the files himself.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): You have opened his eyes.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर वह पूरी बात सुन लेते तो यह सवाल पूछने की जरूरत नहीं थी । इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि पहले पूरी बात सुन लें, फिर कोई सवाल रह जायेगा तो जवाब देने के लिये मैं तैयार हूं ।

जहां तक अपीलों के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश का मामला है, उस में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिये आप देखेंगे कि 1963–64 में जो अपीलें ए० ए० सी० ने डिस्पोज की, उनकी संख्या है––1,18,610, 1964–65 में 1,20,352 तथा 1965–66 में 1,37,927। इस के बाद डिपार्टमेन्ट की तरफ से जो अपीलें ट्रिब्यूनल में फाइल की गईं, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बिना सोच-समझ कर अपीलें फाइल कर दी जाती हैं, जिससे हैरेसमेन्ट होता है, तो उनकी संख्या 1963–64 में 3,406, 1964–65 में 3,901 तथा 1965–66 में 3,998। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि जो डिपार्टमेन्टल अपील्ज फाइल हुईं उनकी परसेन्टेज बिल्कुल नगण्य है, 1963–64 में 2.87 परसेन्ट, 1964–65 में 3.24 परसेन्ट, और 1965–66 में 2.89 परसेन्ट । इसलिये सारे देश के लिये कह देना कि अपीलें फाइल कर दी जाती हैं, इन फिगर्स से साबित नहीं होता है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I have not said this.

श्री ब० रा० भगत: आप ने कहा है । आप का मतलब यही था ।

आगरा के लिये उन्होंने जरूर कहा कि कोई अपील सक्सेसफुल नहीं हुई लेकिन अगर आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान की हालत को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि कुल 2442 डिपार्टमेंटल अपीलें ट्राइब्यूनल में हुईं, जिन में से 794 सफलीभूत हुईं, अर्थात 32 प्रतिशत से ऊपर, 1964-65 में 34 प्रतिशत और 1965-66 में 29 प्रतिशत ।

जहां तक इस का सम्बन्ध है कि उन्होंने अचानक में सवाल किया था और हम ने उसे देखा नहीं । यह बात नहीं है कि कोई देख भाल

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

नहीं हुई । लेकिन आम तौर से यह काम ए०सी० का होता है कि वह रिकमेन्ड करे कि अपील की जा सकती है या नहीं । यह कमिश्नर के हाथ में होता है कि वह फैसला करे कि अपील की जाये या नहीं । रिकमेन्ड नीचे से होता है । कभी हम ने कई ऐक्शन्स ऐसे लिये बोर्ड की तरफ से जिन में फाल्टी असेसमेंट था । हमारा कमिश्नर का आफिस इन्स्पेक्शन करता है कि किस तरह से डिस्पोजल हो रहा है । पूरे फैक्ट्स पर असेसमेन्ट होता है, इन्कम्प्लीट डेटा पर असेसमेंट नहीं होता है । इस से अपीलें होती हैं । अपीलें इस लिये होती हैं कि हम ने इनकन टैक्स में कई धारायें ऐसी बनाई हैं जिन में हम ने अपील के लिये गुंजाइश रक्खी है । जैसे कि फाइन करना या नानअटेंडेंस, नान प्रोडक्शन आफ बुक्स, सेक्शन 154 आर्डर्स आफ रेक्टिफिकेशन, सेक्शन 201—फेल्योर टू डिडक्ट आर पे टैक्स डिडक्टेड ऐट सोर्स, सेक्शन 116 पेनल इंटरेस्ट । यह सब धारायें हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में अपील करने की गुंजाइश है । इन बातों के लिये काफी अपीलें होती हैं । आखिर असेसीज को हक होना चाहिये अपील करने का ।

अभी कई काम हम ने किये हैं जो कि क्वालिटी असेसमेंट पर मुन्हसर हैं । उस की निगरानी की जाती है । पहले तो असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर और इनकम टैक्स आफिसर असेसमेंट करते हैं । फिर कमिश्नर के दफ्तर में उस की छानबीन की जाती है । यह आम तरीका है। लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने आगरे के बारे में खास तौर से यह सवाल उठाया था इसलिये मैंने कहा कि हम बोर्ड को कहेंगे कि वह खास तौर से इस में जायें और देखें । यह बात मैंने इसलिये कही कि उन की इच्छा पूर्ति हो । इसलिये उन को इस में आपत्ति नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक हैरेसमेन्ट की बात है, यह बात है कि हर टैक्सपेयर की छूट हो जाती है या बुकिंग हो जाती है, लेकिन जो बिग केसेज होते हैं, काम्प्लिकेटेड केसेज होते हैं वह सब सेंट्रलाइज हो जाते हैं । अगर कई कम्पनियां इकट्ठी हो जायें तो इस की छान बीन की जाती है एक कम्पनी से दूसरी कम्पनी तक कि कहीं कुछ छिपाया तो नहीं गया है । यह तमाम बातें देखी जाती हैं ।

जहां तक यह सवाल उठाया गया कि देर क्यों होती है, तो इस वक्त मेरे पास आंकड़े तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन आम तौर से आप देखेंगे कि असेसमेंट की क्या परिस्थिति है तो पायेंगे कि नम्बर आफ केसेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और नम्बर आफ डिस्पोजल भी बढ़ता जा रहा है । हम तेजी से काम करते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन कई केसेज काम्प्लिकेटेड होते हैं, जिन में, जैसा मैंने कहा, असेसीज को अपील करने का हक है अदालत में । किसी ऐसी वजह से देर हो जाया करती है । कई केसेज में इन्वेस्टिगेशन होते हैं, कई केसेज में रेड और सीजर होते हैं । ऐसे केसेज में देर होती है क्योंकि उन में फैसला करने में देर होती है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि सदन को हक है काफी बातों की छान बीन करने का । लेकिन आज कल जो व्यक्तिगत आरोप होने लगे हैं उन से मेरा तजुर्बा यह है कि सब अफसर डर गये हैं और सोचते हैं कि बचने का एक ही तरीका है कि किसी को मत छुओ । आज आम तौर से आरोप लग रहे हैं । एक कारण देर होने का यह भी है । हमारे सामने रोज यह सवाल आता है, मुझे पता नहीं इस का क्या जवाब हो सकता है । अगर हम लोगों पर आरोप लगायें तो हम जवाब दे दें, लेकिन जब रेवेन्यू आफिशल्स पर आरोप लगाये जाते हैं तो उन का कोई जवाब नहीं होता ; जब भी अफसरों के बारे में कहा जाता है तो बड़े जोरदार ढंग से और ज्यादा मात्रा में कहा जाता है । इसलिये उन में डर पैदा हो गया है । वह सोचते हैं कि उनको कुछ करना नहीं है । अगर छूट देने की बात हुई तो छूट नहीं देते हैं । हैरेसमेंट भी होता है । इस के लिये कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीका नहीं है,

कानून के मुताबिक हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। यह तो एक ट्रस्ट की बात है कि आफिसर्स अच्छा काम करते हैं। अगर वह कोई गलत काम करते हैं तो उस का जिक्र होना चाहिये। अगर हम कोई लाइन डा करें कि हम कोई बात गलत आदमी के बारे में उठायेंगे तो पूरी जानकारी के साथ, तो उस का असर अच्छा होता है। लेकिन जब आम तौर से कोई बात कही जाती है तो ईमानदार आदमी पर उस का असर होता है, और वह कुछ करना नहीं चाहता।

इन कारणों से देर होती है लेकिन आम तौर से असेसमेंट का काम अच्छा होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत समय तक लोग एक जगह रहते हैं इस का भी प्रभाव होता है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I want to put one question only.

Mr. Chairman: No questions. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 17, 1966/Kartika 26, 1888 (Saka)